

C. CORNELII TACITI

GERMANIA;

CHIEFLY

FROM THE TEXT OF WALTHER.

WITH

ENGLISH EXPLANATORY NOTES, CHRONOLOGY,

&c. &c.

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CAMBRIDGE: W. P. GRANT.

MDCCCXLV.

G. CORNELL TAGLI

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WITH A NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THE TEXT, BY THE SAME AUTHOR

LONDON

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CHRONOLOGY,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF

C. CORNELIUS TACITUS.

OLYMP. VII. 1. B.C. 752.*

ROME founded on Mount Palatine by Romulus, on the twenty-sixth of April.

Romulus is elected king of Rome.

A.U.C. 153. B.C. 600.

The Gauls invade, conquer, and take possession of that part of northern Italy which lies between the Alps and the rivers Rubicon and Macra. Hence it takes the name of Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior.

A.U.C. 362. B.C. 391.

MIL. TRIB. *L. Lucretius Flavius, Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus, &c.*

The Celtic Gauls under the command of Brennus invade the Roman territory.

A.U.C. 363. B.C. 390.

MIL. TRIB. *Q. Fabius Ambustus, K. Fabius Ambustus, &c.*

Brennus defeats the Roman army near the river Allia. He takes and burns Rome. Camillus is nominated Dictator, and puts the Gauls to flight, overtakes them in the Gabinian way, and gives them a total overthrow.

A.U.C. 392. B.C. 361.

CONSS. *C. Sulpicius Peticus, C. Licinius Calvus.*

The Tiburtes take up arms, and are assisted by the Gauls. T. Manlius slays a Gaul of prodigious stature, and obtains the name of Torquatus from a gold chain (*torquis*) which he took from the body of the vanquished enemy.

* The dates (A. U. C.) given here are according to Cato; which, if subtracted from 753, will give the year B. C. If one year be added to Cato's reckoning, it will give the date according to Varro.

2933
341
345
14458

A.U.C. 403. B.C. 350.

CONSS. *M. Popilius Lænas* III., *L. Cornelius Scipio*

The Gauls are defeated by Popilius.

A.U.C. 404. B.C. 349.

CONSS. *L. Furius Camillus*, *Ap. Claudius Crassus*.

M. Valerius kills a champion of the Gauls in single combat.

A.U.C. 458. B.C. 295.

CONSS. *Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus* V., *P. Decius Mus* IV.

War with the Samnites and Gauls. *Decius*, when engaged with the Gauls, devotes himself to death, as his father did A.U.C. 413, and a signal victory is obtained over the enemy.

A.U.C. 515. B.C. 238.

CONSS. *Tib. Sempronius Gracchus*, *P. Valerius Falto*.

War with the Boii. The consul *Valerius* is defeated in the first battle; but subsequently obtains a complete victory over the enemy.

A.U.C. 516. B.C. 237.

CONSS. *L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus*, *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*.

The Transalpine Gauls are compelled to sue for peace.

A.U.C. 527. B.C. 226.

CONSS. *M. Valerius Messala*, *L. Apustius Fullo*.

War against the Gauls.

A.U.C. 528. B.C. 225.

CONSS. *L. Æmilius Papus*, *C. Attilius Regulus*.

The battle of Telamon, in which the Gauls are defeated, with a loss of forty thousand men. The Boii surrender in the following year.

A.U.C. 531. B.C. 222.

CONSS. *Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus*, *M. Claudius Marcellus*.

The Gæsataë, a Celtic tribe, under the command of their king *Viridumarus*, or, as he is often called, *Viridomarus*, cross the Alps, and are met by the consul *Marcellus*, who kills *Viridumarus* in single combat.

Cisalpine Gaul becomes a Roman province.

Marcellus obtains a triumph for having conquered the Gauls and Germans. This is the first time that mention is made of the Germans

in Roman History; and it is believed, that by this name we ought to understand the Gæsataë.

A. U. C. 553. B. C. 200.

CONSS. *P. Sulpicius Galba Max. II., C. Aurelius Cotta.*

The Cisalpine Gauls rebel. They are conquered by the prætor, L. Furius.

A. U. C. 570. B. C. 183.

CONSS. *Q. Fabius Labeo, M. Claudius Marcellus.*

An immense number of Gauls, who had crossed the Alps with a view of settling near Aquileia, are defeated by Marcellus.

A. U. C. 599. B. C. 154.

CONSS. *Q. Opimius, L. Posthumus Albinus.*

The Romans wage war for the first time in Transalpine Gaul, not against the Gauls, but against the Ligurians, who had attacked the inhabitants of Marseilles.

A. U. C. 632. B. C. 121.

CONSS. *L. Opimius Nepos, Q. Fabius Maximus.*

War in Transalpine Gaul. The Allobrogians, the ancient inhabitants of *Dauphiné*, *Piedmont*, and *Savoy*, are finally reduced beneath the Roman sway by Fabius Maximus, who hence receives the surname of Allobrogicus.

A. U. C. 640. B. C. 113.

CONSS. *C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius, Cn. Papirius Carbo.*

The Cimbri and Teutones, leaving their northern habitations for more southern climates, encounter the Romans at Noricum, now *Upper Austria* and the *Circle of Bavaria*. They are defeated by the consul Papirius. For several years after this the Cimbri and Teutones prove very troublesome to the Romans.

A. U. C. 651. B. C. 102.

CONSS. *C. Marius IV., Q. Lutatius Catulus.*

Marius defeats the Gauls and Teutones with great slaughter.

A. U. C. 652. B. C. 101.

CONSS. *C. Marius V., M. Aquilius.*

The Cimbri descend from the Noric Alps. The barbarians are defeated by Marius, with considerable loss on their side.

A.U.C. 695. B.C. 58.

CONSS. *L. Calpurnius Piso, A. Gabinius Nepos.*

C. Julius Cæsar is appointed governor of Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul for four years, with the command of four legions contrary to all law.

The Helvetii, a wandering tribe, seeking a place of settlement, and attempting to pass through Narbo, a part of the Roman province, are encountered by Cæsar. He cuts off one hundred and thirty thousand of them. The rest submit. Soon after he attacks Ariovistus, king of the Germans, defeats him, and destroys most of his troops, and compels him to retreat beyond the Rhine.

A.U.C. 696. B.C. 57.

CONSS. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Q. Cæcilius Metellus.*

Several nations of Belgium conspire to resist the power of Rome. Cæsar marches against them. The Rhemi submit; but the rest, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, assemble under the command of Galba, king of the Suessiones. Cæsar attacks them as they are crossing the Aisne, and makes dreadful slaughter of them. He goes against the Aduatici, puts many to the sword for their treachery, and sells the rest, upwards of fifty thousand, as slaves. The Bellovaci, Ambiani, Nervii, and other nations are conquered.

A.U.C. 698. B.C. 55.

CONSS. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus II., M. Licinius Crassus II.*

Cæsar attacks the Usipites and Teneteri, of whom he cuts off almost four hundred thousand. He builds a bridge over the Rhine, enters Germany, plunders and lays waste the territory of the Sicambri, terrifies the Suevi, and returns to Gaul in eighteen days.

Cæsar crosses from Gaul to Britain, meets with great resistance, but effects a landing. He defeats the inhabitants in several battles, obtains hostages, and returns to Gaul.

A.U.C. 699. B.C. 54.

CONSS. *L. Domitius Aënobarbus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher.*

Cæsar lands a second time in Britain, without opposition, having an army of five legions, and two thousand horse. He defeats Cassivelaunus the British general, and passes the Thames. Cassivelaunus submits, and gives hostages.

The Gauls make a general insurrection.

A. U. C. 700. B. C. 53.

CONSS. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus, M. Valerius Messala.*

Several Gallic tribes, under the command of Ambiorix, ensnare and cut off the troops of Cotta and Titurius, lieutenants-general under Cæsar. They are ultimately defeated by Cæsar himself.

A. U. C. 701. B. C. 52.

CONSS. *Cn. Pomponius Magnus III.*, without a colleague.

The Ædui revolt and massacre all the Italians in their capital, seize Noviodunum, and in it Cæsar's military chest, baggage, and provisions, and then burn the town. Cæsar besieges Alesia, which is garrisoned by immense numbers under Vercingetorix, and reduces the place by famine.

A. U. C. 702. B. C. 51.

CONSS. *Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius Marcellus.*

Another rebellion in Gaul; and Uxellodunum, a strong place, holds out a long siege against Caninius, one of Cæsar's generals. Cæsar himself appears before the place, and compels it to surrender: and, having now conquered all Gaul from the Pyrenees and Alps to the Rhine, he reduces it to a Roman province.

A. U. C. 729. B. C. 24.

CONSS. *Cæsar Augustus X., C. Norbanus Flaccus.*

The senate free Augustus from all restraint of law, and allow him to govern absolutely.

A. U. C. 738. B. C. 15.

CONSS. *M. Livius Drusus Libo, L. Calpurnius Piso.*

The Rhæti invade Italy, and make a dreadful havoc, putting all the males they meet with to the sword. Drusus, the son of Livia, though but a youth, goes against them, gains a great victory, and cuts them to pieces. The remnant of them joins the Vindelici, and both invade Gaul. Tiberius, brother of Drusus, meets them at the lake Brigantium, (*Constance*), and gives them a total overthrow. He plants two colonies in two cities, which he calls Drusomagus and Augusta-Vindelicorum, now *Memmingen* and *Augsburg*.

A. U. C. 739. B. C. 14.

CONSS. *M. Licinius Crassus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.*

The Ligures Comati are subdued, and their country reduced to a Roman province. Drusus is stationed with an army upon the Rhine.

A. U. C. 741. B. C. 12.

CONSS. *M. Valerius Messala Barbatus, P. Sulpicius Quirinus.*

Tiberius is despatched against the Pannonians, who had attempted to shake off the Roman yoke. They are compelled to submit and deliver up their arms.

A. U. C. 742. B. C. 11.

CONSS. *Q. Ælius Tubero, P. Fabius Maximus.*

The Usipetes, Tencteri, Sicambri, Cherusci, and Catti, with several other German tribes, assemble in order to invade Gaul. They are defeated by Drusus, who finds in their camp a prodigious quantity of iron chains, which they had prepared for the Romans.

A. U. C. 743. B. C. 10.

CONSS. *Julius Antonius Africanus, Q. Fabius Maximus.*

Drusus erects two forts; one at the confluence of the Lippias, (*Lippe*), and Aliso, (*Alme*), the other in the country of the Catti, on the Rhine; and makes the famous canal called *Fossa Drusiana*.

A. U. C. 744. B. C. 9.

CONSS. *Nero Claudius Drusus, T. Quinctius Crispinus.*

Tiberius subdues the Daci, and transplants forty thousand of them into Gaul. Drusus dies in Germany.

A. U. C. 757. A. D. 5.

CONSS. *Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus, L. Valerius Messala Volusus.*

Tiberius is sent into Germany, to complete the conquest of that country. He conquers the Caninefates, Attuatici, Bructeri, and Cherusci, and becomes master of all the countries on the Weser and Lippe.

A. U. C. 758. A. D. 6.

CONSS. *M. Æmilius Lepidus, L. Arruntius Nepos.*

Tiberius subdues the Chauci, the Langobardi, and all the other countries between the Rhine and the Elbe.

A. U. C. 759. A. D. 7.

CONSS. *A. Licinius Nerva, Q. Cæcilius Metellus.*

Tiberius marches against Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni, who threatened to invade Italy with seventy thousand foot and four thousand horse. He opens a passage through the territories of the

Catti and Hercynian forest to the confines of the Marcomanni; but remains inactive.

Messalinus going out of Pannonia and Dalmatia to reinforce Tiberius, the Pannonians and Dalmatians rebel, and penetrate into Macedon.

Augustus puts Germanicus, the son of Drusus, at the head of a very great army.

A. U. C. 761. A. D. 9.

CONSS. *C. Poppæus Sabinus, Q. Sulpicius Camerinus.*

After several battles and various success, Tiberius and Germanicus prove too strong for the Pannonians and Dalmatians, disarm them, and restore peace. They return to Rome, and are received with great honour.

Quintilius Varus, the avaricious proconsul of Syria, is appointed to protect the German frontier; and, by his insolent and overbearing conduct, excites a general murmur of indignation throughout the savage tribes. Arminius, a brave, artful, and vigilant chief of the Cherusci, surprises him by night in a narrow defile near the banks of the Weser, and cuts off his entire army. Varus and several of his officers commit suicide. Of the prisoners captured by Arminius, the common soldiers are hung upon gibbets, and the tribunes and centurions sacrificed to the gods of Germany.

A. U. C. 762. A. D. 10.

CONSS. *P. Cornelius Dolabella, C. Junius Silanus.*

Tiberius again passes the Alps, enters Germany, forces the Germans from the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and secures Gaul from their inroads.

A. U. C. 766. A. D. 14.

CONSS. *Sex. Pompeius Nepos, Sex. Apuleius Nepos.*

Augustus dies at Nola, in his seventy-sixth year, Aug. 18, and is succeeded by Tiberius Nero, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by Livia, born Nov. 16, A. U. C. 711, adopted by Augustus, A. U. C. 756.

Revolt of the Roman legions in Germany. The insurrection is quelled by Germanicus, who leads his army against the Germans. Great slaughter of the Marsi. The temple of Tafna is destroyed. The Tribantes, Bructeri, and Usipetes are conquered.

A. U. C. 767. A. D. 15.

CONSS. *Nero Claudius Drusus Cæsar, C. Norbanus Flaccus.*

The Germans quarrel among themselves. Germanicus crosses the

Rhine, and marches against the Catti. Vast numbers of them are put to the sword.

Arminius besieges the camp of Segestes, his father-in-law: he is put to flight by Germanicus, and his wife Thusneldes taken prisoner. Arminius gains some advantage over Germanicus and Cercina; but is at length defeated. War with the Cherusci. Germanicus arrives at the place where the legions of Varus were slain. He burns their remains.

A. U. C. 768. A. D. 16.

CONSS. *T. Statilius Sisenna Taurus, L. Scribonius Libo.*

Germanicus builds a fleet of a thousand ships; and sails through the canal of Drusus, and the lakes, enters the German Ocean, and lands at Emden. He once more engages Arminius, who is assisted by other German chiefs, and defeats him with great slaughter in two successive battles.

The Angrivarii submit, and are pardoned.

Germanicus embarks his army on board one hundred transports. His fleet is dispersed, and he suffers great losses. On landing he defeats and plunders the Marsi.

He recovers the eagle of Varus, which had been concealed in the forest of Teuteberg.

A. U. C. 769. A. D. 17.

CONSS. *C. Cæcilius Rufus, L. Pomponius Flaccus Græcinus.*

Germany being at this time evacuated by the Romans, dissensions arise among the natives. Drusus Cæsar, son of the Emperor Tiberius, is sent into Illyricum to secure the frontiers against the incursions of the enemy, and to maintain the tranquillity of the empire. The Suevi, under the command of their king Maroboduus, come to an engagement with the Cherusci commanded by Arminius. The former are conquered.

A. U. C. 771. A. D. 19.

CONSS. *M. Junius Silanus, L. Norbanus Balbus.*

Maroboduus, king of the Suevi, is driven out of Germany by Catualda, a young German chief, and takes refuge at Ravenna in Italy. Catualda himself is in like manner expelled by the Hermunduri, and is settled by the Romans at Forum Julium, otherwise called Illiturgi, (*Anduiar*,) in Hispania Bætica.

Germanicus dies in Syria.

Arminius is treacherously put to death by his own relations.

A. U. C. 773. A. D. 21.

CONSS. *Cl. Tiberius Nero Aug., Drusus Cæsar.*

The Gauls, under Julius Florus, a native of Treves, revolt, and are defeated by Acilius Aviola. They are again defeated by Julius Indus. Forty thousand of the Ædui, under Sacrovir, are overthrown by Silius. Florus and Sacrovir commit suicide.

A. U. C. 789. A. D. 37.

CONSS. *Cn. Acerronius Proculus, Cn. Pontius Nigrinus.*

Tiberius dies on the seventeenth of March, and is succeeded by Caius Cæsar Caligula, son of Germanicus and Agrippina.

A. U. C. 791. A. D. 39. AGRIC. 1.

CONSS. *C. Cæsar Caligula, L. Apronius Cæsianus.*

Caligula marches into Gaul, under pretence of a war against the Germans. He is carried on a litter in great state the greater part of the way. Arriving on the banks of the Rhine, he reviews his troops, which amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand men; and causes some of his German guards to cross the Rhine, and afterwards to appear, from a forest, as if they were enemies. Which being accordingly done, he rises suddenly from dinner, puts himself at the head of some prætorian horse to oppose them, and erects trophies for so signal a victory. The Germans take the field with a view of opposing Caligula; but are defeated by Galba. The emperor takes all the merit to himself.

Cn. Julius Agricola, son of Julius Græcinus and Julia Agricola, is born at Forum Julium, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Frejus*, or *Frejules*, in Provence, situated at the mouth of the river Agens, on the Mediterranean, about forty miles north-east of Toulon. Both his grandfathers were procurators to the emperors. His father was a senator, famous for his eloquence and philosophy; and was put to death by Caligula for nobly refusing to plead against Marcus Silanus.

"Natus erat Agricola Caio Cæsare primum consule Idibus Juniis." *Tacitus, Agric. c. 44. ed. Walther.*

A. U. C. 793. A. D. 41. AGRIC. 3.

CONSS. *C. Cæsar Caligula, Cn. Sextius Saturninus.*

Caligula is assassinated on the twenty-fourth of January by Cassius Chærea, a tribune of the prætorian cohort. He is succeeded by Tiberius Claudius Drusus Cæsar, son of Nero Claudius Drusus.

A. U. C. 795. A. D. 43. AGRIC. 5.

CONSS. *Tib. Claudius Aug. III., L. Vitellius II.*

Aulus Plautius, the Roman governor in Gaul, invades Britain with great success. He is joined by Claudius, in person, with a great army. The Britons are defeated, their strongholds taken and garrisoned. Plautius is made governor of the country.

A. U. C. 796. A. D. 44. AGRIC. 6.

CONSS. *C. Vibius Crispinus II., T. Statilius Taurus II.*

Claudius returns to Rome, is honoured with a triumph, and obtains the surname of Britannicus. Plautius continues his conquests, reduces twenty towns, and takes the Isle of Wight.

A. U. C. 799. A. D. 47. AGRIC. 9.

CONSS. *Tib. Claudius Aug IV., L. Vitellius III.*

The Cherusci send from Germany to Rome desiring a king. Italicus, the nephew of Arminius, is sent, and at first well received. A party is formed against him. A civil war ensues. Italicus, with the assistance of the Langobardi, proves victorious.

Corbulo is sent to command in Lower Germany. He subdues the Cherusci, who had rebelled, and were commanded by the chief Gaunascus. He overawes the Frisians; puts Gaunascus to death; and cuts a canal three and twenty miles long, from the Meuse to the Rhine.

A. U. C. 802. A. D. 50. AGRIC. 12.

CONSS. *C. Antistius Vetus, M. Suillius Servilianus.*

P. Ostorius Scapula is sent into Britain as governor, in place of Aulus Plautius. He builds forts on the Severn, Avon, and Nen; makes the country south of those rivers a Roman province, and Camalodunum (*Colchester*), a Roman colony. He conquers the Iceni, the inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. Ostorius dies, and is succeeded by Aulus Didius Gallus.

A. U. C. 803. A. D. 51. AGRIC. 13.

CONSS. *Tib. Claudius Cæsar Aug. V., Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus.*

Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and wife of the emperor Claudius, establishes a colony among the Ubians, at Cologne, the place of her birth, called after her name Colonia Agrippina.

The Catti, making incursions into the Roman territories, are repulsed with great slaughter by Pomponius Secundus, commander of the legions in Upper Germany.

Vannius, king of the Suevi, is driven from his kingdom by the Hermanduri and Lygii. Lands are allotted to him and his followers in Pannonia.

A.U.C. 804. A.D. 52. AGR. 14. TAC. 1.

CONSS. *P. Cornelius Sylla Faustus, L. Salvius Otho Titianus.*

C. Cornelius Tacitus, the great orator, statesman, and historian, is supposed to have been born in this year at Interamna, (*Terni*), an ancient city of Umbria. Some think him to be the son of Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman knight, governor of Belgic Gaul in the time of Pliny the Elder.

A.U.C. 806. A.D. 54. AGR. 16. TAC. 3.

CONSS. *M. Asinius Marcellus, M'. Acilius Aviola.*

The emperor Claudius dies of poison Oct. 13, and is succeeded by Nero Claudius Cæsar, son of Cneius Domitius Aënobarbus and Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. His name was L. Domitius Nero, before he had been adopted by Claudius. Britannicus, the son of Claudius by Messalina, is set aside by the artful policy of Agrippina.

A.U.C. 807. A.D. 55. AGR. 17. TAC. 4.

CONSS. *Nero Claudius Cæsar, L. Antistius Vetus.*

Nero falls in love with the slave Acte, banishes his mother from court, and causes Britannicus to be poisoned.

A.U.C. 810. A.D. 58. AGR. 20. TAC. 7.

CONSS. *Nero Claudius Cæsar III. M. Valerius Messala.*

The Armenians, tired of the continual invasions of the Iberians and Parthians, petition Nero to appoint them a king. He sends Domitius Corbulo into Armenia, who expels Tiridates, and puts Tigranes, the grandson of Herod the Great, upon the throne.

The Frisii settle on the banks of the Rhine. They are exterminated by order of Nero. The Ansibarii, under Boiocalus, make the same attempt, but without success.

War between the Hermanduri and Catti; the latter are conquered, and nearly cut to pieces.

Quintus Veranius goes as governor into Britain, in place of A. Didius Gallus, and shortly after dies.

A.U.C. 811. A.D. 59. AGR. 21. TAC. 8.

CONSS. *C. Vipsanius Apronianus, C. Fonteius Capito.*

Nero causes his mother Agrippina to be murdered in her bed.

A. U. C. 812. A. D. 60. AGR. 22. TAC. 9.

CONSS. *Nero Claudius Cæsar IV., Cossus Cornelius Lentulus.*

Nero institutes contests of eloquence and poetry, and other games to be exhibited every fifth year.

Q. Veranius dies in Britain, and is succeeded by C. Suetonius Paulinus in the government of that country.

A. U. C. 813. A. D. 61. AGR. 23. TAC. 10.

CONSS. *C. Cæsonius Pætus, C. Petronius Turpilianus.*

Suetonius takes the island of Mona,* (*Anglesea*), and destroys the religious groves.

The Britons, exasperated by the cruelties and extortions of the Roman generals and colonists, revolt under Boadicea, their queen. Petilius Cerealis marches against them with the ninth legion, who are all cut to pieces. The Britons take London and massacre all the Romans in it. Suetonius, at this time in Mona, collects his army, gives them battle, and kills eighty thousand.

A. U. C. 814. A. D. 62. AGR. 24. TAC. 11.

CONSS. *P. Marius Celsus, L. Asinius Gallus.*

C. Petronius Turpilianus, consul of the former year, goes into Britain as governor, to replace Suetonius, who returns to Rome to sue for the quæstorship.

A. U. C. 815. A. D. 63. AGR. 25. TAC. 12.

CONSS. *L. Memmius Regulus, P. Virginii Rufus.*

Agricola obtains the office of quæstor under L. Salvius Titianus, proconsul of Africa.

The city of Pompeii in Campania is in a great measure destroyed by an earthquake. Comp. A. U. C. 831.

The Sarmatæ threaten the Roman empire with an invasion. It is prevented by Plautius Sylvanus Ælianus, who keeps them in awe.

A. U. C. 816. A. D. 64. AGR. 26. TAC. 13.

CONSS. *C. Lecanius Bassus, M. Licinius Crassus Frugi.*

Nero sings on the public stage.

Rome is set on fire by order of Nero; but he charges it upon the Christians, now very numerous in Rome. They are persecuted with the greatest cruelty.

* The *Isle of Man* is called by this name in Cæsar's Commentaries.

C. Petronius Turpilianus, governor in Britain, is replaced by Trebellius Maximus.

A. U. C. 817. A. D. 65. AGR. 27. TAC. 14.

CONSS. *P. Silius Nerva, C. Julius Atticus Vestinus.*

Agricola becomes tribune of the people.

C. Piso and some others conspire against Nero ; but the conspiracy being discovered, many of the principals are put to death, among whom are Seneca the younger and Lucan the poet.

Sixty thousand persons die of the plague in Rome.

A. U. C. 818. A. D. 66. AGR. 28. TAC. 15.

CONSS. *C. Suetonius Paulinus, L. Pontius Telesinus.*

Nero goes into Greece with a vast retinue of fiddlers and songsters. He obtains the prize, and rewards the judges with the freedom of Rome.

A. U. C. 819. A. D. 67. AGR. 29. TAC. 16.

CONSS. *L. Fonteius Capito, C. Julius Rufus.*

Agricola becomes prætor.

A. U. C. 820. A. D. 68. AGR. 30. TAC. 17.

CONSS. *C. Silius Italicus, M. Gal. Trach. Turpilianus.*

A great famine being at Rome, the ships from Egypt bring sand for the gladiators instead of corn ; which so exasperated the common people, that they threw down Nero's statues, and plundered the houses of his friends and favourites.

The cruelties of Nero cause Julius Vindex, governor of Celtic Gaul, and Sergius Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, to revolt : and while Nero meditates the destruction of the whole senate, his design is discovered, and he is condemned to death as an enemy to his country. He commits suicide. The senate proclaim Galba emperor.

A. U. C. 821. A. D. 69. AGR. 31. TAC. 18.

CONSS. *Ser. Sulpicius Galba II., T. Vinius Rufinus.*

An express arrives from Belgic Gaul, informing Galba that the legions in Upper Germany demanded another emperor, to be chosen by the free election of the senate and people of Rome. This drives M. Salvius Otho to aim at the sovereignty. A small party of guards proclaim him emperor ; and Galba is assassinated on the 15th of January.

Aulus Vitellius in the meantime, commander-in-chief of the Roman legions in Germany, revolts, and is saluted emperor by the soldiers.

He sends two armies to invade Italy; one under Fabius Valens, the other under Cæcina. Otho endeavours to maintain his right by arms, obtains three successive victories, but being defeated in the fourth battle at Brixellum, (*Bresello*,) he stabs himself in despair, April 20. The senate acknowledge Vitellius as emperor.

The mother of Agricola is murdered on her own estate in Liguria, by the solders of Otho, who ravage the country in quest of plunder.

Claudius Civilis, a brave and illustrious chief of the Batavians, excites his countrymen to rebel, storms and takes the Roman camp on the banks of the Moselle.

Vespasian is proclaimed emperor in Ægypt and Judæa. His army arrives in Rome; and Vitellius is killed and beheaded.

The legions mutiny in Britain against Tebellius Maximus, who is succeeded in the government by Vettius Bolanus.

A. U. C. 822. A. D. 70. AGR. 32. TAC. 19.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus II., Titus Vespasianus.*

Titus besieges Jerusalem.

Julius Agricola obtains the command of the twentieth legion in Britain.

The Germans and Gauls, who had revolted, are conquered, with great loss; and at length declare for Vespasian.

Jerusalem is taken by Titus.

A. U. C. 823. A. D. 71. AGR. 33. TAC. 20.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus III., M. Cocceius Nerva.*

Tacitus becomes a public orator.

Vespasian and his son Titus triumph for the reduction of Jerusalem.

Vettius Bolanus is succeeded in the government of Britain by Petilius Cerealis. Agricola displays great valour and ability under the new governor, who frequently entrusts him with part of the army.

A. U. C. 825. A. D. 73. AGR. 35. TAC. 22.

CONSS. *T. Fl. Domitianus II., M. Valerius Messalinus.*

Vespasian reduces Greece, which had been declared free by Nero.

Agricola is raised by Vespasian to the rank of patrician.

A. U. C. 826. A. D. 74. AGR. 36. TAC. 23.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus V., T. Vespasianus III.*

Agricola is appointed governor of Aquitania.

A. U. C. 827. A. D. 75. AGR. 37. TAC. 24.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VI., T. Vespasianus IV.*

Julius Frontinus is sent as governor into Britain, to replace Petilius Cerealis.

A. U. C. 828. A. D. 76. AGR. 38. TAC. 25.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VII., T. Vespasianus V.*

Julius Frontinus obtains some splendid victories in Britain, and entirely reduces the nation of the Silures.

A. U. C. 829. A. D. 77. AGR. 39. TAC. 26.

Tacitus, now in his twenty-sixth year, is appointed quæstor.

T. Fl. Domitianus VI. and Cn. Julius Agricola are appointed consuls on the Calends of July for the remainder of the year.

The consul Agricola betroths his daughter to Tacitus.

A. U. C. 830. A. D. 78. AGR. 40. TAC. 27.

CONSS. *L. Ceionius Commodus Verus, C. Cornelius Priscus.*

Agricola is raised to the pontificate, and at the same time appointed governor of Britain, in the room of Julius Frontinus. He gives his daughter in marriage to Tacitus.

Agricola subdues the Ordovices; recovers the Island of Anglesea; redresses the grievances complained of by the Britons, and reconciles them to the Roman government.

A. U. C. 831. A. D. 79. AGR. 41. TAC. 28.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus IX., T. Vespasianus VII.*

Vespasian dies of a complaint in the bowels, June 23, and is succeeded by his son Titus Flavius Vespasianus.

Agricola subdues the greater part of Britain.

A dreadful eruption of mount Vesuvius lays waste Campania to a great extent, consuming Pompeii and many other places. C. Plinius Secundus, author of the Natural History, perishes in the eruption.

Julius Sabinus having stirred up the Gauls, and proclaimed himself Cæsar, after being defeated, sets his house on fire, and gives out that he voluntarily perishes in the flames. But he conveyed himself and his vast wealth into a cave, where he lived nine years, and had two children by his wife Epponia. Being discovered, they are all sent to Rome, he and his wife executed, but the children brought up at the public expense.

A. U. C. 832. A. D. 80. AGR. 42. TAC. 29.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus Fil. VII., T. F. Domitianus VII.*

A terrible fire breaks out in Rome, and burns with great fury for three days and nights, and destroys a vast number of public and private buildings.

Agricola pursues his conquests in Scotland as far as the Frith of Tay.

A. U. C. 833. A. D. 81. AGR. 43. TAC. 30.

CONSS. *M. Plautius Sylvanus, M. Annius Verus Pollio.*

Titus dies of a fever at Cutiliæ, his paternal estate, on the thirteenth of September. He is succeeded by his brother Domitian.

A. U. C. 835. A. D. 83. AGR. 44. TAC. 32.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus IX., T. Virginius Rufus II.*

A colony of the Suevi are settled by the Romans in Frisia.

A. U. C. 836. A. D. 84. AGR. 45. TAC. 33.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus X., Ap Junius Sabinus.*

Agricola engages the Caledonians, under Calgacus, on the Grampian hills, defeats and routs them, and with the loss only of three hundred and forty Romans, kills ten thousand of the enemy, takes many prisoners, and entirely reduces Britain.

Domitian's expedition against the Catti.

A. U. C. 837. A. D. 85. AGR. 46. TAC. 34.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XI., T. Aurelius Fulvius.*

The Suevi revolt, and defeat the Romans in Pannonia.

Sallustius Lucullus succeeds Agricola in the government of Britain.

Domitian orders the nativity of all the illustrious persons in Rome to be cast, and all such as the astrologers name as born for empire are put to death.

A. U. C. 838. A. D. 86. AGR. 47. TAC. 35.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XII., Ser. Cornelius Dolabella.*

The Daci under Decebalus enter Mœsia and defeat Appius Sabinus, the Roman general, with great slaughter. Domitian marches against them; his general Tuscus is killed, and the army routed, with the loss of one eagle and a vast quantity of arms. They are ultimately conquered by Julianus.

Domitian makes war upon the Marcomanni and Quadi, who earnestly sue for peace, but it is refused, and their ambassadors put to death.

The Marcomanni fly to arms, raise a considerable body of troops, and put the emperor's army to the rout.

A. U. C. 840. A. D. 88. AGR. 49. TAC. 37.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIV., L. Minucius Rufus.*

Tacitus is appointed prætor and quindecimvir. It falls to his lot, accordingly, to regulate the ceremonies of the Secular Games, which were exhibited in this year.

L. Antonius, governor of Upper Germany, revolts, and assumes the title of emperor. He is defeated by L. Maximus, and slain; and his army entirely cut off.

A. U. C. 841. A. D. 89. AGR. 50. TAC. 38.

CONSS. *T. Aurelius Fulvus II., A. Sempronius Atratinus.*

Tacitus and his wife leave Rome, on his appointment, as Bötticher thinks, to the government of a province. Comp. A. U. C. 852.

A. U. C. 842. A. D. 90. AGR. 51. TAC. 39.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XV., M. Cocceius Nerva II.*

Domitian, being defeated by the Marcomanni and Quadi, makes peace with Decebalus, king of the Dacians, and allows him a yearly pension.

A. U. C. 844. A. D. 92. AGR. 53. TAC. 41.

CONSS. *Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XVI., A. Volusius Saturninus.*

Vines are forbidden to be planted in Italy.

The kingdom of Chalcis is united to the Roman empire.

A. U. C. 845. A. D. 93. AGR. 54. TAC. 42.

CONSS. *Sex. Pompeius Collega, Cornelius Priscus.*

Julius Agricola dies, much lamented by the Roman people. It is generally supposed that he was poisoned by Domitian.

The Sarmatæ cut off a Roman legion together with its tribune. The emperor, at this time in Dacia, undertakes an expedition against them.

A. U. C. 846. A. D. 94. TAC. 43.

CONSS. *L. Nonius Asprenas, M. Arricinius Clemens.*

Helvidius, son of Helvidius Priscus, Herennius Senecio, and Arulenus Rusticus are put to death by Domitian. The philosophers are banished from Rome.

A. U. C. 848. A. D. 96. TAC. 45.

CONSS. *C. Fulvius Valens, C. Antistius Vetus.*

Domitian is assassinated September 18, and is succeeded by M. Cocceius Nerva.

A. U. C. 849. A. D. 97. TAC. 46.

CONSS. *M. Cocceius Nerva III., T. Virginius Rufus III., C. Cornelius Tacitus.*

Virginius Rufus dies in the early part of this year: Tacitus pronounces his funeral oration, and succeeds him in the consulate.

L. Calpurnius Crassus and some others of the nobility conspire against Nerva. They are detected; and Crassus and his family banished to Tarentum.

The prætorian guards, commanded by Ælianus Casperius, raise a tumult, under pretence of avenging the death of Domitian. M. Ulpius Trajan, at this time commander of the army in Lower Germany, is adopted by Nerva.

The Germans are conquered in Pannonia.

Tacitus writes the Life of Julius Agricola.

A. U. C. 850. A. D. 98. TAC. 47.

CONSS. *M. Cocceius Nerva IV., Cæs. Ulpius Trajanus II.*

Nerva dies of a fever in the Sallustian gardens, January 21, and is succeeded by Trajan.

The Bructeri are expelled by the Chamavi and Angrivarii, after a decisive battle, in which sixty thousand persons are slain.

Tacitus composes his book on Germany.

A. U. C. 852. A. D. 100. TAC. 49.

CONSS. *Imp. Ulpius Trajanus III., M. Cornelius Fronto III.*

Tacitus and Pliny the Younger plead the cause of the Africans, against the proconsul Marius Priscus, who had been guilty of extortion in the government of his province. Marius is banished from Italy, but suffered to retain the plunder. This is the Marius mentioned by Juvenal, I. 48. Comp. Pliny, Epist. II. 11.

A. U. C. 853. A. D. 101. TAC. 50.

CONSS. *Imp. Ulpius Trajanus IV., Sext. Articuleius Pætus.*

Trajan refuses to pay Decebalus his pension: that chief consequently crosses the Danube, and commits great hostilities in the Ro-

man territory. Trajan marches into Dacia, and ultimately conquers him.

A. U. C. 855. A. D. 103. TAC. 52.

CONSS. *Imp. Ulpius Trajanus V., L. Appius Maximus II.*

Tacitus publishes his History.

A. U. C. 856. A. D. 104. TAC. 53.

CONSS. *L. Licinius Sura, P. Neratius Marcellus.*

Decebalus breaks the peace: Trajan goes against him, conquers him, and builds a bridge over the Danube.

A. U. C. 857. A. D. 105. TAC. 54.

CONSS. *Tib. Julius Candidus II., A. Julius Quadratus II.*

Trajan, attended by Adrian, entirely defeats Decebalus, who thereupon commits suicide. Dacia becomes a Roman province.

After this period History is silent with respect to Tacitus.

The style of Tacitus has always been admired for peculiar beauties; the thoughts are great; there is sublimity, force, weight, and energy; every thing is treated with precision and dignity: yet many have called him obscure, because he was fond of expressing his ideas in a few words. This was the fruit of experience and judgment. The History appears copious and diffuse, while the Annals, written in his old age, are less flowing as to style, more concise, and heavily laboured.

His Latin is remarkable for being pure and classical; and though a writer in the decline of the Roman empire, he has not used obsolete words, antiquated phrases, or barbarous expressions, but with him every thing is sanctioned by the authority of the Augustan age.

In his biographical sketches he displays an uncommon knowledge of human nature; he paints every scene with a masterly hand, and gives to each object its proper size and becoming colours. Affairs of importance are treated with dignity; the secret causes of events and revolutions are investigated from their primeval source; and the historian everywhere shows his reader that he was a friend of public liberty and national independence; a lover of truth and the general good of mankind; an inveterate enemy to oppression and a tyrannical government. The history of the reign of Tiberius is his masterpiece. Candour and impartiality were his standard; and his claim to these essential qualifications of an historian has never been disputed.

It is said that the emperor Tacitus, who plumed himself on being one of the descendants of the historian, ordered the works of his an-

cestor to be placed in all public libraries, and directed that ten copies, well ascertained for accuracy and exactness, should be yearly written, that so great and valuable a work might not be lost. The emperor Tacitus reigned only six or seven months, and his order respecting the Historian was most probably neglected.

ADDENDA.

A. U. C. 410. B. C. 343.

CONSS. *M. Valerius Corvus* III., *A. Cornelius Cossus*.

The beginning of the war with the Samnites, which lasted seventy years. Valerius obtains two victories in Campania, over these new and formidable enemies: at the same time Cornelius defeats them on the confines of Samnium.

A. U. C. 481. B. C. 272.

CONSS. *L. Papirius Cursor* II., *Sp. Carvilius Maximus* II.

The Samnites are entirely reduced. This advantage facilitates the conquest of the rest of Italy. The Lucanians and Brutians submit. Tarentum surrenders to the Romans.

A. U. C. 489. B. C. 244.

CONSS. *Ap. Claudius Caudex*, *M. Fulvius Flaccus*.

The first Punic war commences. It continues till A. U. C. 512.

A. U. C. 535. B. C. 218.

CONSS. *P. Corn. Scipio*, *Tib. Sempronius Longus*.

The second Punic war. This continues nearly seventeen years, till the battle of Zama, A. U. C. 551.

A. U. C. 604. B. C. 149.

CONSS. *L. Marcius Censorinus*, *M. Manilius Nepos*.

The third Punic war, which terminates in the destruction of Carthage, A. U. C. 607.

BREVIARIUM

LIBELLI

DE SITU, MORIBUS, ET POPULIS

GERMANIÆ.

- | | | | |
|--------|--|---------|--|
| I. | GERMANIÆ situs. | XXI. | Patris, propinqui amicitiae inimicitiaeque susceptae. Homicidiorum pretia. Hospitalitas. |
| II. | Incolae. Nominis origo. | XXII. | Victus: ebrietas: rixae: in conviviis consultationes. |
| III. | Carmina, barditus: variaeque antiquitates. | XXIII. | Potus, cibi. |
| IV. | Corporum habitus. | XXIV. | Juventae ludicrum. Aleae furor. |
| V. | Soli natura. | XXV. | Servi, libertini. |
| VI. | Germanorum arma. | XXVI. | Agrorum cultus et partitio. Anni tempora. |
| VII. | Reges, duces, sacerdotes. | XXVII. | Funera. Haec hactenus in commune. |
| VIII. | Fœminarum constantia et veneratio. | XXVIII. | Singularum gentium instituta. Galli, olim validi, in Germaniam transgressi. Helvetii, Boii, Gallicagens. Avariscorum, Osorum incertum genus. Treveri, Nervii, Germanicae originis populi, ut et Vangiones, Triboci, Nemetes, Ubii. |
| IX. | Dii, Mercurius, Hercules, Mars, Isis. Simulacra nulla. | XXIX. | Batavi, Cattorum proles. Mattiacorum gens. Decumates agri. |
| X. | Auspicia, sortes: ex equis, e captivis, praesagia. | XXX. | Catti, militari disciplina praecipui. |
| XI. | Consultationes publicae et conventus | XXXI. | Usipii, Tencteri, equitatu praestantes. |
| XII. | Pœnae: Jus. | XXXII. | Bructerorum sedes a Chamavis et Angrivariis occupatae. |
| XIII. | Scutum, framea juvenibus data. Principum comites: eorum virtus et fama. | XXXIII. | Dulgibini, Chasuari. Frisii majores et minores. |
| XIV. | Gentis bellica studia. | XXXIV. | Chauci, pacis studiosi. |
| XV. | Pacis artes, venatio et otium. Collata principibus munerata. | | |
| XVI. | Vicorum domorumque forma. Specus, suffugium hyemi, et receptaculum frugibus. | | |
| XVII. | Hominum, fœminarumque vestitus. | | |
| XVIII. | Severa matrimonia. Dos a marito data. | | |
| XIX. | Adulterii poena, maritis permissa. | | |
| XX. | Liberorum educatio, Successionis leges. | | |

- xxxvi. Cherusci et Fosi, a Cattis victi.
- xxxvii. Cimbrorum parva civitas, gloria ingens.
- xxxviii. Suevorum mores.
- xxxix. Semnonum religio.
- xl. Langobardi, Reudigni, Aviones, Angli, Varini, Eudoses, Suardones, Nuithones. Herthæ, seu Terræ matris, commune sacrum.
- xli. Hermunduri.
- xlii. Narisci, Marcomanni, Quadi.
- xliii. Marsigni, Gothini, Osi, Burii; Lygiorum civitates; Arii, Helvecones, Manimi, Elysii, Nahanarvali; Alcis numen; Gothones.
- xliv. Suionum civitates.
- xlv. Mare pigrum. Æsty succinum legunt. Sitones, quibus fœmina imperat.
- xlvi. Peucini, Venedi, Fenni. Eorum feritas et paupertas. Hominum monstra, Helusii, Oxiones.

C. CORNELII TACITI
DE SITU, MORIBUS, ET POPULIS
GERMANIÆ
LIBELLUS.

I. GERMANIA omnis a Gallis Rhætisque et Pannoniis
Reno et Danubio fluminibus, a Sarmatis Dacisque mutuo

CHAP. I. *Germania omnis.* The Germany here meant is *Germania Antiqua*, or *Barbara*, also called *Germania Transrhenana*, bounded on the west by the Rhine; on the south by the Danube; on the east by the Vistula, or *Weissel*, and the mountains of Sarmatia; and finally by the Northern Ocean, including the Baltic and the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. *Germania Cisrhenana* was a part of Belgic Gaul, divided by Augustus Cæsar into two provinces, Upper and Lower Germany.—*Gallis Rhætisque et Pannoniis.* The people for the country. Gaul, according to Cæsar, was divided into three parts; namely, Belgic Gaul, bounded by the Seine, the Marne, the mountains of Vauge, the Rhine, and the ocean; Celtic Gaul, bounded by the ocean, the Seine, the Marne, the Saone, the Rhone, and the Garonne; Aquitania, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Garonne, and the Pyrenees.—*Rhætia*, *Parria*, was a country in the Alps, between the Danube and the Rhine, near the sources of the Licus, Ænus, and Athesis, (the *Lech*, *Inn*, and *Etsch*;) and lying to the south of Vindelicia, from which it is distinguished; but sometimes both are comprehended under the name *Rhætia*. Comp. c. 41. 43. Hist.

I. 11. III. 5. Horace, Od. IV. 4. 17. It comprised the country of the Grisons and part of Suabia and Bavaria.—*Pannonia*, *Παννονία*, divided into Upper and Lower, lay east of Noricum, from which it is separated by the chain of mountains called *Cetius*, now *Kahlenberg*, and between the Danube and the *Savus*, (the *Saave*,) extending to where they unite. It comprehended Lower Hungary and part of Austria.

Sarmatis. There were two divisions of Sarmatia, European and Asiatic, separated by the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the Mæotic Lake, and the river Don. European Sarmatia, the part here meant, was bounded on the west by the Vistula and a chain of mountains, and extended to the northern parts of Europe, comprising Livonia, Lithuania, Russia, and Crim Tartary.—*Dacis.* Dacia, a country near the Tibiscus and Mariscus, (*Teis* and *Marosch*,) was bounded on the south by the Danube, which separated it from Mœsia, on the north by the Carpathian mountains, on the east by the river Tyras, or *Niester*, and the Euxine Sea, and on the west by the Iazyges Metanastæ, comprising part of Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.—*Mutuo metu, aut montibus.*

metu, aut montibus, separatur. Cetera Oceanus ambit, latos sinus, et insularum immensa spatia complectens, nuper cognitis quibusdam gentibus, ac regibus, quos bellum aperuit. Rhenus, Rhæticarum Alpium inaccessio ac præcipiti vertice ortus, modico flexu in Occidentem versus, septemtrionali Oceano miscetur. Danubius, molli

Aut here is not put for *et*, as some think: *mutuo metu et montibus* would signify "by mutual fear and mountains at the same time." The author's meaning is: "partly by mountains, and partly, where there are no mountains, by mutual fear." Comp. Hist. IV. 71. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 23.—*Montibus*. By the mountains of Hungary, called the *Crapac*.

Oceanus. See first note.—*Latos sinus*. "Extensive bays;" the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, according to Brotier. Passow understands it of portions of the coast, curving out and projecting into the ocean. "*Lati sinus sunt ipsæ maris Germanici et Baltici majores partes*." Walther. The word *complectens* properly belongs to *immensa spatia*; but it is referred also to *latos sinus* by zeugma. Comp. Ruperti, Ann. II. 20. 2.—*Insularum*. Sweden, Norway, and Finland were anciently called Scandinavia, and supposed by the Romans to be a large island.—*Nuper cognitis*. This alludes to the expeditions of Drusus and Germanicus. Comp. Ann. II. 8. 24. Sueton. Claud. c. 1. Vell. Pat. II. 106. *Nuper* is not taken here in its strict sense, but in a more extensive meaning. Comp. Cicero, N. D. II. 50.—*Aperuit*. "Has made known." Comp. Agric. c. 22. and 38. Cicero, Or. I. 18. Pin. I. 9.

Rhenus. The Rhine has its source in mount Adula, in the Rhætian Alps, a little to the east of St. Gothard, in

the country of the Grisons, and passing through the lakes of Constance and Zell, runs nearly in a western course till it reaches Basle, where it takes a northern direction; thence it flows in a regular channel till it touches the island of the Batavians, where it divides into two branches, one watering the eastern side of Germany, and the other forming a boundary of Belgic Gaul. Comp. c. 29.—*Modico flexu*. "With a gentle winding," which it makes near Arenacum, in the territory of the Batavi. Bekker understands the turn near Basle. *Versus*. A participle. Ernesti and Brotier make it a preposition, because there is not a conjunction before *modico*; but as we understand the word *flexu*, the conjunction is not necessary. Comp. Hist. I. 76. II. 83.

Danubius. The Danube, the largest river in Europe, has its source in the heights of the Black Forest in Germany, and runs from east to west, traversing Austria, Hungary, and part of Turkey in Europe, and falls into the Euxine, or Black Sea. From its source as far as Vienna it retained the name of Danube; thence to its mouth it was called the Ister. Brotier observes, that the Danube preserves its course through the Euxine into the Mediterranean, distinguished all the way by the clearness of the current; and that ships from the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago, as

et clementer edito montis Abnobæ jugo effusus, plures populos adit, donec in Ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpat: septimum enim os paludibus hauritur.

II. Ipsos Germanos indigenas crediderim, minimeque aliarum gentium adventibus et hospitiiis mixtos; quia nec terrâ olim, sed classibus advehebantur, qui mutare sedes quærebant; et immensus ultra, utque sic dixerim, adversus Oceanus raris ab orbe nostro navibus aditur. Quis porro, præter periculum horridi et ignoti maris, Asia, aut Africa, aut Italia relicta, Germaniam peteret? informem terris,

far as the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, can with difficulty make head against the force of so rapid a stream. Comp. Pliny, N. H. IV. 12.—*Molli et clementer*. "From the easy and gently elevated summit," &c. So "colles clementer assurgentes," Ann. XIII. 38. "Collis clementer et mollis assurgens," Colum. II. 2. The opposite would be "inaccessio ac præcipiti." Comp. Ann. XII. 33. Virgil, Ecl. IX. 8. Seneca, Cœd. 280. Silius, I. 274. and Heindorf on Cicero, N. D. II. 57.—*Arnobæ*. Now *Schwarzwald*, or the Black Forest.—*Ponticum mare*. The Euxine, or Black Sea.—*Sex meatibus*. So Pliny, N. H. IV. 12. *Seven*, according to Mela, II. 1. 76. *five*, according to Herodotus, IV. 47.—*Erumpat*. Passow asserts that *donec* with the subjunctive mood is contrary to the custom of Tacitus. Walther on Ann. II. 6. proves the contrary.

CHAP. II. *Ipsos*. This makes a transition from Germany to the Germans themselves.—*Indigenas*. Ἀρχόθονας: "aboriginal." The ancients supposed the first inhabitants of every country, of whose origin they were ignorant, to have sprung from the soil. It is well known now

that the Germans are of Scythian origin. Comp. Pliny, N. H. VIII. 15.—*Adventibus*. "By the arrival" of foreign settlers.—*Hospitiis*. "By the sojourning" of strangers. "*Adventus* accipe de accessu peregrinorum hominum, qui sedem fixerint in Germania: *hospitia* de accessu peregrinantium et hospitum nomine irrepentium." Walther.—*Mixtos*. i.e. by intermarriage.—*Nec terra olim*. For *classibus olim, et non terra*, &c. Comp. Beier on Cicero, Off. I. 21. p. 169. *Advehebantur*. This is properly used with *classibus*. With *terra* it is taken by syllepsis. Comp. c. 1. Ann. II. 20.—*Ultra*. Supply *Germaniam*.—*Adversus*. On the opposite side of the globe—at our antipodes. Others say, "perilous and adverse to mariners"—*Ab orbe nostro*. That is, *ab orbe Romano*. Nero Claudius Drusus, father of the emperor Claudius, was the first Roman general who navigated the German ocean. The difficulties and dangers, which his son, Germanicus, met with from the storms of this sea, are related by Tacitus, Ann. II. 23.

Præter periculum. "Waiving the dangers of a tempestuous and unknown sea."—*Informem*. "Rude,

asperam cœlo, tristem cultu aspectuque, nisi si patria sit. Celebrant carminibus antiquis, (quod unum apud illos memoriæ et annalium genus est,) Tuisconem Deum, terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Manno tres filios, assignant, e quorum nominibus proximi Oceano Ingævones, medii Herminones, ceteri Istævones vocentur. Quidam ut in licentia vetustatis, plures Deo ortos, pluresque gentis appellationes, Marsos, Gambrivios, Suevos, Vandalios affirmant: eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum Germaniæ vocabulum recens, et

hideous, in its external appearance."

—*Asperam*. "Inclement and rigorous in its climate." So "hyems asperima," Vell. Pat. II. 113.—*Tristem cultu*. "Cheerless to the sight of the cultivator."—*Nisi si*. *Si* here is the same as *ἐἴπερ*, or *εἴπερ ἄρα*: "unless perchance it be his native country." Comp. Walther on Ann. II. 63. Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 151. IV. 2.

Tuisconem. Gebauer derives *Tuisco* from *thuid*, "a nation," and *cott*, "God." Some read *Tuistonem*.

Manno. Some refer this to a tradition of Adam, (*Man*), and his three sons Cain, Abel, Seth: others to Noah and his sons, Shem, Ham, Japhet.—*Tres filios*. Conrigius supposes their names to have been *Ingäff*, *Instäff*, and *Hermin*; Mone, *Inga*, *Insta*, *Hermin*. *Ingævones*, *Istævones*, and *Herminones*, were not so much names of the people, as terms expressing their situation. For, according to the most learned Germans, the first are those inhabiting inwards, towards the sea; the second, the inhabitants of the western parts; and the last, the inland inhabitants.

Quidam ut. *Ut* for *utpote*: "Since they borrow a licence from antiquity." Bötticher explains it by *ut fieri solet*; Schober by *quasi, velut*.

—*Deo ortos*. "Descended from that God," i.e. from Tuisco. The Bipont editors would read *de eo ortos*. Pliny, N. H. IV. 28. sums them up under five principal tribes: the *Vindili*, including the Burgundiones, Varini, Carini, and Guttones; the *Ingævones*, comprising the Cimbri, Teutoni, and Chauci; the *Istævones*, near the Rhine, a part of whom are the Cimbri; (in Harduin's edition, the Sicambri;) the *Herminones*, consisting of the Suevi, Hermunduri, Catti, Cherusci; the *Peucini*, and Bastarnæ, bordering on the Daci.

Marsos. So called from *marsch*, "fenny land."—*Gambrivios*. Wachter derives this from *gam*, "a man," and *brig*, "a bridge;" but Longolius from *bruch*, "marshy ground."—*Suevos*. Comp. c. 38. Of the four names, this is the only one now remaining.—*Vandalios*. The *Vindili* of Pliny. These are they who carried terror into Gaul, Spain, Africa, and Italy; and were at length cut off in Africa. This name is derived from *wand*, or *wend*, "a shore;" or, according to some, from *wandeln*, "to wander."

Germaniæ. *Germanus* signifies "a warrior," and is derived from *wehr*, (*guerre*), "war," or from *ger*,

nuper additum: quoniam, qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, tunc Germani vocati sint: ita nationis nomen, non gentis, evaluisse paulatim, ut omnes, primum a victore, ob metum, mox a seipsis invento nomine, Germani vocarentur.

III. Fuisse apud eos et Herculem memorant; primumque omnium virorum fortium ituri in prælia canunt. Sunt illis hæc quoque carmina, quorum relatu, quem barditum

"a spear," and *mann*, "man."—*Nuper*. Comp. c. 1.—*Expulerint*. He uses the subjunctive, because he speaks on the authority of others, and not from his own knowledge.—*Ac nunc Tungri*. Supply *vocentur*. Comp. c. 36. Some read *ac tunc T. nunc*, &c.

Ita nationis nomen. "So the name of a particular tribe, not of an entire people, gradually prevailed; so that all were called Germans, from the name acquired at first by the conqueror, on account of the terror he inspired, and afterwards by themselves." Cicero, Velleius Paterculus, and Tacitus, make this distinction between *gens* and *natio*, that the former signifies the people of an entire country, as of Germany; the latter the inhabitants of a district, or subdivision, of the former. Comp. Cicero, Off. I. 17. N. D. III. 39. Vell. II. 98. Tacitus, Germ. c. 38. Ann. II. 52.—*Invento*. So "cognomen invenit" in Cicero, Fin. I. 7. and "nomina invenerint," Nat. Deor. II. 40. Comp. Varr. R. R. II. 4. Plautus, Ep. II. 2. 45. Horace, Od. IV. 8. 19. "*Nomen a victore ob metum Germanis inventum*, est nomen Germanis additum e nomine victoribus ob metum addito; contra, nomen Germanis *a se ipsis inventum*, est nomen Germanis ipsis auctoribus additum,

h. e. quod instinctu suo assumserunt." Walther.

CHAP. III. *Herculem*. Some of the German commentators derive this name from *heark*, "a grove"; others from *her*, "brave," and "*keule*," "a club."—*Memorant*. Supply *homines*, i. e. *fama est*. Some supply *Germani*; but the words *apud eos* shew this to be incorrect. Walther removes the point after *memorant*: others place it after *fortium*.

Quem barditum. This refers to *relatu*. *Barditus* properly signifies "the noise of a stag," which animal both the Germans and Gauls were fond of hunting. Here it signifies that peculiar manner of "recitation," practised by the bards of ancient Germany. "*Bardus Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit*." *Festus*. Not only the Gauls had their bards, but also the ancient Britons and Germans. Walther, with several mss. and ancient edd. reads *baritum*; Ernesti, Oberlin, Bekker, &c. *barritum*. *Barritus* signifies "the noise of an elephant," an animal unknown to the Germans; also "the war-shout" of the Romans. Comp. Veget. R. M. III. 18. Ammian. XVI. 12. Adelung H. A. Germ. derives *baritus* from *baren*, "to shout." Comp. Hist. II. 22.

vocant, accendunt animos, futuræque pugnae fortunam ipso cantu augurantur: terrent enim, trepidantve, prout sonuit acies. Nec tam voces illæ, quam virtutis concentus, videntur: affectatur præcipue asperitas soni, et fractum murmur, objectis ad os scutis, quo plenior et gravior vox percussu intumescat. Ceterum et Ulixem quidam opinantur, longo illo et fabuloso errore in hunc Oceanum delatum, adisse Germaniæ terras, Asciburgiumque, quod, in ripa Rheni situm, hodieque incolitur, ab illo constitutum, nominatumque ἈΣΚΙΠΥΡΡΙΟΝ. Aram quinetiam Ulixi consecratam, adjecto Laërtæ patris nomine, eodem loco, olim repertam: monumentaque, et tumulos quosdam, Græcis literis inscriptos, in confinio Germaniæ Rhætiæque adhuc extare: quæ neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat, vel addat fidem.

Ipsa cantu. "From the very nature of the shout," i.e. from the bold and daring manner of raising the shout, or otherwise. Comp. Penant's Tour, 1769. p. 363.—*Prout sonuit acies.* "According as the line had raised the cry," wild and courageous; or faint and dastardly.

Nec tam voces illæ. "Si quis audit cantum illum, non multorum virorum voces audire sibi videtur, sed unum sonum concentumque accipit, ita ut unius virtutis in omnibus vigentis sonus concentusque videatur." *Walther.*—*Virtutis concentus.* "The wild shout of bravery." In some mss. *mentis concentus.* Comp. Homer, Il. I. 8.—*Affectatur.* "The harshness of sound and broken murmurs are particularly studied."—*Objectis ad os.* "Applied to their mouths."

Fabuloso. "Celebrated in fable," as in Horace, Od. I. 27. 8.

Asciburgium. *Asburg* in the pro-

vince of Meurs.—*Hodieque.* "Even at the present day."—ἈΣΚΙΠΥΡΡΙΟΝ. In place of this word a lacuna is found in most mss. It is omitted by Walther and Passow.

Aram Ulixi. "A monument sacred to Ulysses," i.e. having his name inscribed upon it. See Walther's note. Ernesti and Passow say *Ulixi* is put for *ab Ulixe*. Others understand "an altar consecrated to Ulysses."—*Græcis literis.* The Greeks, by means of their colony at Marseilles, introduced their letters into Gaul, and the old Gallic coins have many Greek characters in their inscriptions. The Helvetians also, as we are informed by Cæsar, B. G. I. 29. used Greek letters. From thence they might easily pass by means of commercial intercourse to the neighbouring Germans. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 14.—*Neque confirmare.* Compare Livy's Preface.—*Ex ingenio*

IV. Ipse eorum opinionibus accedo, qui Germaniæ populos nullis aliis aliarum nationum connubiis infectos, propriam, et sinceram, et tantum sui similem gentem extitisse arbitrantur. Unde habitus quoque corporum, quanquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et cœrulei oculi, rutilæ comæ, magna corpora, et tantum ad impetum valida: laboris atque operum non eadem patientia: minimeque sitim æstumque tolerare, frigora atque inediam cœlo solove assueverunt.

V. Terra, etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut sylvis horrida, aut paludibus fœda: humidior,

suo. "As his disposition may lead him."

CHAP. IV. *Nullis aliis aliarum.* "Never mixed by intermarriages with any other nations." *Alius* is often thus elegantly used by pleonasm.—*Infectus.* "Adulterated," "debased," "mixed." "Adulterata gens" occurs in Florus, II. 1. Comp. c. 46. Bredow observes here that the verbs *inficere*, *vitiare*, *corrumpere*, *venenare*, as well as the Greek *μαίνειν*, *μολύειν*, *φθείρειν*, do not always contain an idea of a change for the worse, but often a mixture. Comp. c. 23. Homer, II. Δ. 141. Porson on Eurip. Orest. 909. and the commentators on Virgil, Georg. II. 466.—*Propriam et sinceram.* "Peculiar, pure, and genuine." *Sincerus* was originally an epithet of honey, not having any admixture of wax, i.e. "pure."—*Tantum sui similem.* That is, not similar to any other nation.

Habitus. "The form," "figure."—*Truces.* Comp. Ann. II. 14.—*Cœrulei oculi.* Juvenal, xiii. 164. "Cœrula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam Cæsariem, et madido torquentem cornua cirro?" Comp. Seneca de Ira, III. 26.—*Magna cor-*

pora. The Germans of the present day are generally considered the tallest people in Europe. Comp. Ann. I. 64. II. 14.

Ad impetum valida. Comp. Ann. II. 14. Livy, V. 44.—*Laboris atque operum.* It is evident from c. 14. and 15., from Cæsar, B. G. VI. 2., and Mela, III. 3. that this is not said with respect to war: but the allusion is to the labour of fortifying a camp. Comp. Ann. I. 20.—*Minimeque sitim.* "And though they have not accustomed themselves to endure thirst and heat, yet, from the nature of their climate or soil, they are habitually patient both of cold and hunger." The particle *ve* here is disjunctive, and not copulative, as some assert. Passow rightly refers *cœlo* to *frigora*, and *solo* to *inediam*. Comp. Walther on Ann. III. 57.

CHAP. V. *Terra etsi aliquanto.* "The face of the country, though somewhat varied in aspect, taken as a whole, is either gloomy with forests, or foul with marshes."—*In universum.* "With respect to the whole," "in general." Comp. Pliny, N. H. VI. 17.—*Sylvis horrida.* Comp. Pliny, N. H. XVI. 2.—*Hu-*

qua Gallias; ventosior, qua Noricum ac Pannoniam aspicit: satis ferax, frugiferarum arborum impatiens, pecorum fœcunda, sed plerumque improcera: ne armentis quidem suus honor, aut gloria frontis: numero gaudent: eæque solæ et gratissimæ opes sunt. Argentum et aurum propitii an irati Dii negaverint, dubito. Nec tamen affirmaverim nullam Germaniæ venam argentum aurumve gignere: quis enim scrutatus est? possessione et usu haud perinde afficiuntur. Est videre apud illos argentea vasa, legatis et principibus eorum muneri data, non in alia

midior, qua Gallias. That is, moist and exposed to the winds in general; but "moister where it lies towards Gaul," &c. Comp. Ann. II. 23.—*Noricum.* Noricum was bounded towards the north by the Danube, on the east by Pannonia, on the south by a range of the Alps, and on the west by the country of the Vindelici. It contained a great part of Austria and Bavaria.—*Pannoniam.* Comp. c. 1.—*Satis ferax.* "Suitable for producing corn." Hackius takes *satis* here as an adverb: "tolerably fruitful." *Satis ferax* differs from *satorum ferax*, which signifies "fruitful of," or "abounding in corn." Comp. Virgil, Georg. II. 222. Pliny, Epist. IV. 15.—*Impatiens.* "Unfit for culture," &c. Comp. c. 26.—*Improcera.* "Of an under-size," "diminutive." Comp. Ann. IV. 72.

Suus honor. "Their native beauty, or grandeur of head." "Vocabula aut gloria frontis ἐπεξηγητικῶς posita. Particulam aut ob præcedentem negationem recte sic poni, non est quod doceam." Walther. Some explain this by hendiadys. *Honos* and *honor* are used indifferently by Tacitus. Comp. c. 13. 29. and 44.

Propitii an irati. So "sponte an fato," Ann. II. 42. "pecuniæ an famæ," Sallust, Cat. c. 25. "bonis an malis moribus," c. 52.—*Nec tamen.* Curtius Rufus worked a silver-mine in the territory of the Mattiaci, now subject to the Landgrave of Hesse; but it was soon exhausted. Comp. Ann. XI. 20.—*Haud perinde.* In the sense of *non admodum*, or *non valde*: "they are not much delighted with," &c. Thus Orelle and Walther. Comp. Sueton. Tib. c. 52. Galba, c. 18. Gronovius, Bredow, and Jacobs, say, "*haud perinde* ac nos Romani et omnes fere nationes." Longolius: "Non tam cupidi sunt possidendi auri argenteive quam in rectos usus convertendi; igitur aliter usu, aliter possessione afficiuntur." Hartmann: "Germani possessione et usu nobilium metallorum non omnes eodem modo afficiuntur: aliter Rheno propiores, aliter a ripa Rheni remotiores."

Est videre. "One may see with them," &c. So "est ulcisci," Agric. c. 32. Comp. Pliny, N. H. VIII. 56. IX. 2.—*Non in alia.* "Converted to no other use than," i.e. to the same use as "earthen vessels."—*Humo.* For *argilla*.

vilitate, quam quæ humo finguntur: quanquam proximi ob usum commerciorum aurum et argentum in pretio habent, formasque quasdam nostræ pecuniæ agnoscunt, atque eligunt: interiores simplicius et antiquius permutatione mercium utuntur. Pecuniam probant veterem, et diu notam, serratos, bigatosque. Argentum quoque magis quam aurum sequuntur, nulla affectione animi, sed quia numerus argenteorum facilius usui est promiscua ac vilia mercantibus.

VI. Ne ferrum quidem superest, sicut ex genere telorum colligitur. Rari gladiis, aut majoribus lanceis utuntur: hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo, frameas, gerunt, angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri, et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent: et eques quidem scuto frameaque contentus est: pedites et

Proximi. Those nearest to the Rhine, and consequently nearest to the Romans.—*Interiores simplicius.* “Those in the interior, in a more simple and primitive manner, practise the bartering of merchandise.” Comp. Ann. I. 10. IV. 47.—*Veterem.* The old silver denarii, which were serrated at the edge, as being more pure. The later silver coins were adulterated with brass.—*Bigatos.* Having an impression of Victory riding in a triumphal chariot drawn by two horses. Comp. Pliny, N. H. XXXIII. 3. and 9.—*Nulla affectione.* “Not through any particular fondness or fancy,” &c.—*Facilius usui.* “More convenient for use to those,” &c.

CHAP. VI. *Ne ferrum quidem.* “Not even iron is abundant.” Comp. c. 26. Hist. I. 51. Terence, Phorm. II. 1. 10.

Majoribus lanceis. Some commentators think Tacitus contradicts him-

self, having given to the Germans “ingentes hastas,” Ann. I. 64. “enormes hastas,” II. 14. and “prælongas hastas,” II. 21. Others, that he had been better informed, with respect to these matters, when he composed his Annals. Walther supposes a difference between the *lanceæ* and *hastæ*, and that the former were missile weapons.—*Frameas.* *Framea*, probably allied to the modern word *pfriem*, “a bodkin,” was a kind of “spear,” a specimen of which had been found in the tomb of King Childeric. When iron became plentiful among the ancient Germans, long, sharp swords superseded the use of this weapon.—*Ad usum habili.* “Convenient for using.” Comp. Ann. XV. 54.—*Prout ratio poscit.* “As occasion requires.”—*Comminus.* “Hand to hand.” The opposite is *eminus*. Ovid, Met. III. 119. “Comminus ense ferit, jaculo cadit eminus ipse.”

missilia spargunt, plura singuli, atque in immensum vibrant, nudi, aut sagulo leves: nulla cultus jactatio: scuta tantum lectissimis coloribus distinguunt: paucis loricae: vix uni alterive cassis, aut galea. Equi non forma, non velocitate conspicui: sed nec variare gyros, in morem nostrum, docentur: in rectum, aut uno flexu dextros agunt, ita conjuncto orbe, ut nemo posterior sit. In universum aestimanti, plus penes peditem roboris: eoque mixti praeliantur, apta et congruente ad equestrem pugnam velocitate peditum, quos ex omni juventute delectos ante aciem locant. Definitor et numerus: centeni ex singulis pagis sunt: idque ipsum inter suos vocantur: et quod primo

Missilia. Among the missiles used by the ancient Germans were perforated balls, through which thongs were passed, answering the purpose of slings. Many of these have been found in sepulchres.—*In immensum vibrant.* “Hurl to an incredible distance.” Heinsius preferred *librant*; but this is unnecessary. Virgil uses *vibrare* in the same sense, *Æn.* VIII. 524.—*Nudi.* Dio, XXXVIII. 45. Ἐκεῖνοι δὲ δὴ γυμνοὶ τὸ πλειστόν εἰσι. Comp. Hist. II. 22. Cæsar, B. G. IV. 1. VI. 21.—*Sagulo.* “With a small mantle.” The *sagulum* was worn by the Gauls, and also by the common soldiers of ancient Rome. Comp. Livy, VII. 34. XXI. 4. Silius, IV. 519. Virgil, *Æn.* VIII. 660.—*Nulla cultus jactatio.* “They have no pride in equipment.”—*Scuta tantum.* “Fuscated colore tabulas,” Ann. II. 14. Cicero de Orat. II. 66.—*Paucis loricae.* “Non loricam Germano, non galeam,” Ann. I. 1.—*Cassis aut galea.* Isidorus, Orig. XVIII. 14. “Cassis de lamina est, galea de corio.”

Sed nec. That is, *et non variare*

gyros, &c. sed in rectum, &c. “They are not taught to go through the various evolutions,” &c. For the Roman method of training war-horses, see Virgil, Georg. III. 182. seqq.—*In rectum aut uno flexu.* Supply *equos*: “They drive their horses straight forward, or in one wheel to the right,” &c.

In universum. “On the whole, if one form an estimate, the chief national strength lies in the infantry.” So ἀληθέϊ λόγῳ χρεωμένῳ in Herodotus, I. 14. Bötticher calls this the dative absolute. Comp. Agric. c. 11. Ann. XI. 3. Curtius, IV. 7. 29.—*Eoque mixti.* Cæsar, B. G. I. 48. gives a description of this kind of battle. Comp. Cæsar, B. C. III. 75.—*Apta et congruente.* “Adapted to and suiting,” &c. These words are synonymous.—*Ante aciem.* “In front of the line.”

Ex singulis pagis. “From each canton.” The Germans were divided into nations or tribes, and these again subdivided into districts or cantons.—*Id ipsum.* They were called *die hundertte*.

numerus fuit, jam nomen et honor est. Acies per cuneos componitur. Cedere loco, dummodo rursus instes, consilii quam formidinis arbitrantur. Corpora suorum etiam in dubiis præliis referunt. Scutum reliquisse præcipuum flagitium: nec aut sacris adesse, aut concilium inire ignominioso fas: multique superstites bellorum, infamiam laqueo finierunt.

VII. Reges ex nobilitate; duces ex virtute sumunt. Nec regibus infinita, aut libera potestas: et duces exemplo potius quam imperio, si prompti, si conspicui, si ante aciem agant, admiratione præsent. Ceterum, neque animadvertere, neque vincere, ne verberare quidem, nisi sacerdotibus permissum: non quasi in pœnam, nec ducis jussu, sed velut Deo imperante, quem adesse bellantibus credunt:

Per cuneos. The *cuneus* consisted of infantry drawn up in form of a "wedge." Comp. Hist. IV. 16. Vegetius, III. 19.

Cedere loco. "Cherusci fugam simulant," Ann. II. 11.—*Consilii quam.* That is, *consilii, non formidinis, arbitrantur.* Comp. Ann. I. 58. Sallust, Cat. c. 8. and 9. and Walther on Ann. III. 17.

Corpora referunt. "In battle, even where the fortune of the day is doubtful, they carry off their slain," that they might be interred in their family sepulchres.

Scutum reliquisse. To leave their shield in the field of battle was considered so flagitious, that to accuse another of it falsely was a crime punishable by the Salic law. According to the laws of Sparta, "he who lost his shield in battle was to be reckoned ἀτιμος, infamous." Comp. Robinson's Ant. Gr. II. 21. Horace, Od. II. 7. 10.

CHAP. VII. *Sumunt.* "They

elect." Comp. Ann. I. 1. Hist. I. 56. Livy, I. 18.

Nec...aut. For *neque...neque.* Comp. Ann. III. 54. Tursel. CXLV. 21. "*Infinutum* est, sine modo; *liberum*, sine vinculo. Quare recte potest dici *infinita aut libera.*" Walther.—*Infinita.* "Absolute."—*Libera.* "Unrestrained." Comp. Cæsar, B. G. V. 27.—*Et duces exemplo.* Some place a colon after *conspicui.*—*Si ante aciem.* "If they attack the enemy's front, the admiration they excite gains them the command."

Neque animadvertere. "But none are permitted either to punish with death," &c. Yet Cæsar says, B. G. VI. 23. "Cum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit, aut infert, magistratus, qui ei bello præsent, ut vitæ necisque habeant potestatem, delinguntur."—*Non quasi in pœnam.* "And then it is inflicted, not as a punishment, nor by the command of the general," i.e. as an act of military discipline, "but," &c.

effigiesque et signa quædam, detracta lucis, in prælium ferunt. Quodque præcipuum fortitudinis incitamentum est, non casus, nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit, sed familiæ et propinquitates: et in proximo pignora, unde fœminarum ululatus audiri, unde vagitus infantium. Hi cuique sanctissimi testes, hi maximi laudatores. Ad matres, ad conjuges vulnera ferunt: nec illæ numerare, aut exigere plagas pavent. Cibosque et hortamina pugnantibus gestant.

VIII. Memoriae proditur, quasdam acies, inclinatas jam et labantes, a fœminis restitutas, constantia precum, et objectu pectorum, et monstrata comminus captivitate, quam

Effigiesque et signa. Hendiadys, for *signa effigiata*: "Images as military standards." The images were of wild beasts, the symbols of their national religion. Comp. Hist. IV. 22. Some explain *effigies* and *signa* as two distinct ideas, and by the latter understand "ensigns" captured in war and hung up as trophies in their sacred groves.—*In prælium ferunt.* The object of which was to inspire their countrymen with courage.

Turmam. "A troop" of cavalry.—*Cuneum.* Comp. c. 6.—*Sed familiæ.* "But the assemblage of whole families with their kindred."—*In proximo pignora.* "The pledges of their affection are near at hand." Hist. IV. 18. "Matrem suam sororesque, simul omnium conjuges parvosque liberos consistere a tergo jubet." Comp. Ann. XII. 2. XV. 36. Cæsar, B. G. I. 51.—*Audiri.* Historic infinitive for *audiuntur*. Bötticher would supply *poterat*.—*Hi cuique.* "These"—their wives and families—"are to every man the most sacred witnesses of his achievements."

Vulnera ferunt. "They shew their wounds." Comp. Ann. I. 19.—*Aut exigere.* "Or to examine them." Comp. Quintil. VI. 5. 5. "Diligenter examinare, cujus vulnera sint leviora, cujus graviora et honestiora." Bötticher. "Et expostulare, si ignavi illæ sive redissent, aut indecora vulnera accepissent." Brotier. In one ms. and a few edd. *exugere*. Comp. Homer, Il. Δ. 218.

Cibosque et hortamina. "Refreshments and encouragement." Some commentators by *hortamina* understand "wine," or "drink made from barley." Triller conjectured *hordei vina*, or *hordeacea vina*.—*Gestant.* Dilogia; for this word as applied to *cibos* signifies "to bring;" but with *hortamina* it is used in the signification of "to give."

CHAP. VIII. *Inclinatas jam et labantes.* "Having already given way, and when they were wavering and irresolute." Comp. Ann. I. 64. Hist. III. 23.—*Objectu pectorum.* "By presenting their breasts" to their husbands and sons, praying rather to be slain, than left to the mercy of

longe impatientius fœminarum suarum nomine timent: adeo, ut efficacius obligentur animi civitatum, quibus inter obsides puellæ quoque nobiles imperantur. Inesse quintetiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant: nec aut consilia earum aspernantur, aut responsa negligunt. Vidi-mus sub divo Vespasiano Veledam diu apud plerosque numinis loco habitam. Sed et olim Auriniam et complu-ris alias venerati sunt, non adulatione, nec tanquam face-rent Deas.

the conquerors. Comp. Florus, III. 3. Val. Max. VI. 1. Frontin, Strat. II. 8. 9.—*Et monstrata*. "And by showing their impending captivity." Thus the women in the army of Ariovistus, "passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent," Cæsar, B. G. I. 51.—*Fœminarum suarum nomine*. "On account of their women" more than on their own account. Comp. Sallust, Cat. c. 35. Horace, Od. III. 21. 5.

Quibus inter obsides. "From whom, among the hostages, noble damsels have also been demanded." Comp. Sueton. Octav. c. 21. Livy, II. 13.

Providum. "Prescient." Comp. Cæsar, B. G. I. 50.

Vidimus. "We have seen (*i.e.* have known) that Veleda," &c. Tacitus speaks here, not of what he had actually seen with his eyes; but of what happened within his own recollection: although he might have seen Veleda in her captivity. Some, however, infer from this passage, and from Pliny, N. H. VII. 17., that Tacitus had been in Germany. Veleda was a prophetess of the Bructerian nation. She was the oracle of Civilis the Batavian, in his war with the Romans. Cerealis, when he had gained a decisive victory over that warlike chief, and had nothing so

much at heart as a general peace, knew the importance of Veleda, and her influence on the German mind. We see him, for that reason, in the History of Tacitus, V. 24., endeavouring to draw her over to his interest. And yet, with all her boasted knowledge, she was blind to her own fate. We learn from Statius, I. 4. 89. that she was made a captive by Rutilius Gallicus, and obliged to humble herself before the emperor Vespasian.

Auriniam. Aurinia was another prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans. Some imagine the true form of the name to have been *Alurinia*; and trace an analogy between it and *Ahruna*, the common name of a sorceress in the Northern Mythology.—*Non adulatione*. "Not with servile adulation, nor as if they would make them deities;" for in their superstition they really considered them such. Comp. Hist. IV. 61. This is generally understood otherwise. "Nempe cum viveret Aurinia, nondum invaluerat superstitio quæ eas facit Deas." Brotier.—*Facerent Deas*. "Perstringit Tacitus morem Romanæ adulationis, qua principes defuncti fierent Divi."

Walther.

IX. Deorum maxime Mercurium colunt, cui certis diebus humanis quoque hostiis litare fas habent. Herculem ac Martem concessis animalibus placant: pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat. Unde causa et origo peregrino sacro, parum comperi, nisi quod signum ipsum in modum liburnæ figuratum, docet advectam religionem. Ceterum, nec cohibere parietibus Deos, neque in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, ex magnitudine cœlestium arbitrantur: lucos ac nemora consecrant, Deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod sola reverentia vident.

CHAP. IX. *Deorum.* Tacitus speaks here of the German gods under Roman names; and his account differs from that of Cæsar, B. G. VI. 21.—*Maxime Mercurium.* Cæsar, B. G. VI. 17. says the same of the Gauls. Mercury is the Woden of the Saxons, and the Odin of the Northern nations.—*Humanis hostiis.* Lactantius, I. 21. says the Gauls propitiated Teutates (*Mercury*) and Hesus (*Mars*) with human sacrifices. The Germans were of Scythian origin, and retained much of the religion of their ancestors. Comp. Herod. IV. 59. Lucan, I. 444. Tacitus, Ann. I. 61. XIII. 57. We learn from Pliny, N. H. VI. 15. that human sacrifices were offered at Rome till the consulship of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and P. Licinius Crassus, A. U. C. 656., when the practice was forbidden by order of the senate.

Herculem. Comp. c. 3. Ann. II. 12.—*Martem.* Some understand Thor, or Tyr.—*Concessis.* “*Concessa animalia sunt quibus litare fas est.*” Walther.—*Isidi.* How Isis came to be worshipped by the Suevians, in the form of a ship, may be accounted for. That Goddess was deemed the inventress of navigation. The superstition and religious ceremonies of the

Egyptians were diffused over Asia, Greece, and the rest of Europe. Brotier says, that inscriptions to Isis and Serapis have been frequently found in Germany.

Liburnæ. Supply navis. “A Liburnian galley” was the name given by the Romans to a ship built after the model which they borrowed from the Liburnians, a people of Dalmatia. Horace also, Epod. I. 1. uses *Liburna* for the more usual *Liburnica*.—*Advectam.* “Foreign,” and imported from beyond the seas. Comp. Hist. IV. 84.

Parietibus. That is, in temples built by hands. Tacitus, Ann. I. 51. mentions the temple of Tanfan being destroyed by the Romans; but then we must understand it of the inclosure of the sacred place. Comp. c. 40.—*Humani oris.* Though the Germans had no images in human form, in the time of Tacitus; yet it is certain, that, in process of time, images abounded in Germany. The Christian Missionaries, who visited that country in the eighth and ninth centuries, found many there.—*Ex magnitudine.* “In accordance with the sublime majesty of the deities.”—*Lucos ac nemora.* Thus paraphrased by Murphy: “Woods and groves

X. Auspicia sortesque, ut qui maxime, observant. Sortium consuetudo simplex: virgam, frugiferæ arbori decissam, in surculos amputant, eosque, notis quibusdam discretos, super candidam vestem temere ac fortuito spargunt: mox, si publice consuletur, sacerdos civitatis, sin privatim, ipse paterfamilias, precatus Deos cælumque suspiciens, ter singulos tollit, sublatis secundum impressam ante notam interpretatur. Si prohibuerunt, nulla de eadem re in

are the sacred depositories; and the spot being consecrated to those pious uses, they give to that sacred recess the name of the divinity that fills the place, which is never profaned by the steps of man. The gloom fills every mind with awe; revered at a distance, and never seen but with the eye of contemplation." Groves devoted to superstition were frequent in Germany and Gaul. Comp. Ann. II. 12. IV. 73. Hist. IV. 14. Bötticher supplies *habent* to *lucos*; "nam lucos per se sacros esse constat." *Lucus*, from *λύγη*, *duskinness*, signifies "a grove," thick and shady; *nemus*, from *νέμος*, a *shady pasturage*, "a grove," more open, where cattle may feed. Comp. Ovid, Met. I. 568.

CHAP. X. *Ut qui maxime*. "As much as any other nation;" in the highest degree. *Ut qui maxime*, and *quam qui maxime* are elegant periphrases for the superlative. Comp. Livy, V. 25. VII. 33. and Cicero, Fam. V. 2. — *Consuetudo simplex*. "The practice is simple."

Notis quibusdam. "With certain permissive, or prohibitory marks." — *Temere ac fortuito*. These words are synonymous: "at random." The manner in which the lots were used is explained by Saxo Gram. Hist. Dan. b. xiv. p. 288., who says, that

the Rugians, a people bordering on the Baltic Sea, practised divination by throwing into the lap three pieces of wood, on one side white, and on the other black; the white denoting success, and the black adverse fortune. The Scythians also, according to Herodotus, IV. 67. used twigs in divination.

Si publice consuletur. Walch, *consultur*; Rhenanus, *consultatur*; Muræus, *consultatur*. Comp. Matth. Gr. §. 498. Pliny, Epist. II. 20. 3. and Walther on Ann. I. 36. — *Paterfamilias*. This is the only form found in Tacitus. It occurs also in Caesar and Livy. Cicero, Nepos, Hirtius, Pliny, and Quintilian, always use the form in *as*. Caesar B. G. I. 50. says, that among the Gauls, the matrons of the family presided to decide by lots and divination. — *Ter singulos tollit*. "Takes up three lots one after another." Comp. Tibull. I. 3. 10. "*Ter singulos nihil aliud est quam tres surculos tollit, non simul quidem, sed unum post alterum; unde quadruplex augurium venire poterat: nam aut omnes vel aiebant, vel prohibebant; aut duos aientes, et unum prohibentem, aut denique unum aientem et duos prohibentes, tollebat.*" — *Orelle*.

Si prohibuerunt. "If the lots are prohibitory." Bredow supplies *Dii*.

eundem diem consultatio: sin permissum, auspiciorum adhuc fides exigitur. Et illud quidem etiam hic notum, avium voces volatusque interrogare. Proprium gentis, equorum quoque præsagia ac monitus experiri: publice aluntur iisdem nemoribus ac lucis candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, quos pressos sacro curru sacerdos ac rex, vel princeps civitatis, comitantur, hinnitusque ac fremitus observant. Nec ulli auspicio major fides, non solum apud plebem, sed apud proceres, apud sacerdotes. Se enim ministros Deorum, illos conscios putant. Est et alia observatio auspiciorum, qua gravium bellorum eventus explorant. Ejus gentis, cum qua bellum est, captivum quoquo modo interceptum, cum electo popularium suorum, patriis quemque armis committunt: victoria hujus, vel illius, pro præjudicio accipitur.

XI. De minoribus rebus principes consultant, de majoribus omnes: ita tamen, ut ea quoque, quorum penes

—*Adhuc.* "Still," to confirm the omen.

Et illud etiam. So *atque etiam*, c. 45.—*Interrogare.* "To consult."

Proprium gentis. That it is not "peculiar to the German nation," is evident from Herodotus, III. 85. seq. where we learn that Darius was elected king of the Persians by the neighing of a horse. But, as Passow observes, Tacitus makes this remark with respect to the Romans. Comp. Herod. I. 189. VII. 55. Justin, I. 10. 5. Xenophon, Cyrop. VIII. 3. 6. Anab. IV. 5. 35.

Pressos sacro curru. Ovid, Met. I. 124. "pressique jugo gemuere juveni." Comp. XII. 77. XIV. 819. F. J. Gronovius conjectured *prensos*, to no purpose.

Non solum . . . sed. Thus the particle *etiam* is omitted also c. 15.

Ann. I. 77. and frequently in Livy. So οὐ μόνον, ἀλλά.—*Illos conscios.* Supply *Deorum*: "And the horses are conscious of the will of the Gods," i.e. are divinely inspired. So "conscia fibra Deorum," Tibull. I. 9. 3.

Quoquo modo. "By whatever means they can."—*Committunt.* "Match in single combat."

Pro præjudicio. "As a presage." Comp. Caesar, B. C. II. 32. Sueton. Jul. c. 23. Cicero, Verr. III. 65. Some suppose *duelling* to be derived from this custom.

CHAP. XI. *Principes.* "The principal men" of the nation—the chiefs. Comp. Hist. IV. 14. Sueton. Tib. c. 2.—*Ut ea quoque.* "That those matters, the disposal of which is vested in the people, are discussed also by the chiefs." Hence Mon-

plebem arbitrium est, apud principes pertractentur. Coëunt, nisi quid fortuitum et subitum inciderit, certis diebus, cum aut inchoatur luna, aut impletur: nam agendis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt. Nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. Sic constituunt, sic condicunt: nox ducere diem videtur. Illud ex libertate vitium, quod non simul, nec ut jussi conveniunt, sed et alter et tertius dies cunctatione coëuntium absumitur. Ut turbæ placuit considunt armati. Silentium per sacerdotes, quibus tum et coërcendi jus est, imperatur. Mox rex, vel princeps, prout ætas cuique, prout nobilitas, prout

tesquieu, Spirit of the Laws, VI. 11. traces the origin of the British Constitution. Comp. Ann. IV. 33.—*Pertractentur*. Muretus, Bredow, Weikert, and some others prefer *prætractentur*, a word not occurring in any classical author.

Inciderit. Walther reads *incidit*, with some mss. and ancient edd.—*Inchoatur luna*. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. I. 50.—*Auspiciatissimum*. The power and influence of the moon on all human affairs has been a notion adopted by the credulity and superstition of every age and nation. Comp. Pliny, N. H. XVI. 44. XXIV. 4.

Sed noctium computant. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 18. "Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos prædicant, idque ab Druidibus proditum dicunt. Ob eam causam spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt; dies natales et mensium et annorum sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur."—*Sic constituunt, sic condicunt*. Supply *tempus et locum*, and comp. Cicero, Fam. I. 9. Justin, XV. 2. Gellius, X. 24. These are law terms. The latter properly signifies "to agree upon

in common."—*Nox ducere diem*. Comp. Genesis, I. 5.

Non simul, nec ut jussi. "Not simultaneously, nor like persons under command;" because there is not any person, or military law to restrain them. It was far otherwise with the Treviri, a nation of Belgic Gaul, lying between the Moselle and the Ardennes. "Armatum concilium indicit; quo, lege communi, omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt; qui ex iis novissimus venit, in conspectu multitudinis omnibus eruciatibus affectus necatur."

Ut turbæ placuit. "The multitude take their seats indiscriminately, just as they please, all armed." J. F. Gronovius conjectured *ut turba placuit*, "as soon as the assembly seemed sufficiently numerous." This has been received by Lallemand, Ernesti, Bekker, and Bredow.

Quibus—coërcendi jus. Comp. c. 7.

Prout ætas. These and the following words refer to *princeps*; not to *rex*, whose authority alone commanded attention.—*Cuique*. For *cujusque*, as is frequent in Tacitus. Comp. Ann. XI. 19. XIII. 23.

decus bellorum, prout facundia est, audiuntur, auctoritate suadendi magis, quam jubendi potestate. Si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur: sin placuit, frameas concutiunt. Honoratissimum assensus genus est, armis laudare.

XII. Licet apud concilium accusare quoque et discrimen capitis intendere. Distinctio pœnarum ex delicto: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt: ignavos et imbelles et corpore infames cœno ac palude, injecta insuper crate, mergunt. Diversitas supplicii illuc respicit, tanquam scelera ostendi oporteat, dum puniuntur, flagitia abscondi. Sed et levioribus delictis, pro modo pœnarum, equorum pecorumque numero convicti mulctantur: pars mulctæ regi, vel civitati, pars ipsi qui vindicatur, vel

Auctoritate suadendi. "From the power of persuasion." Comp. Cicero, Leg. II. 7. ad Div. IX. 9. The power of eloquence is great among all uncivilized people. Remarkable instances of it have occurred among the savages of North America.

Fremitu aspernantur. Comp. Hist. III. 10.—*Frameas concutiunt.* Comp. c. 6. Hist. V. 17. Cæsar, B. G. VIII. 21.

CHAP. XII. *Discrimen capitis intendere.* Literally, "to threaten with danger of death"—i.e. to institute capital charges. Thus, "actionem perduellionis intenderat," Cicero, Mil. c. 14. "crimen in aliquem intendere," Livy, IX. 36. Comp. Ann. III. 36. Cic. Harusp. c. 1. "Locutio translata est ab arcu in alicujus periculum intento." Walther. "*Intendere*, inferre, intentare, moliri, et hostili quidem vel inimico animo." Bötticher. "Causam in aliquem magna cum vi tendere, ut de vita et nece discernatur." Bredow.

Ignavos et imbelles. "Cowards and dastards;" such persons as, when

called on to defend their country in time of danger, neglected or refused to do so. These were considered no better than traitors, and accordingly punished as such. Comp. c. 31.—*Corpore infames.* Persons of this description were similarly punished in Scotland, in ancient times—that is, buried alive in bogs. See Pennant's Tour, 1772. Part I. p. 351.—*Injecta insuper crate.* Comp. Livy, I. 51.

Illuc respicit. "Is with this view."

Levioribus delictis. "But in case of lighter offences, convicted persons are condemned to pay, as the measure of their punishments, a certain number of horses and cattle." Comp. c. 21. Longolius makes this ablative depend upon *in* understood; others make it the ablative after *convicti*.—*Pro modo pœnarum.* Thus in all mss. and ancient edd. Acidalius conjectured *pro modo pœna*. *Equorum*, &c. which Ernesti, Brotier, Oberlin, and almost all subsequent editors have adopted.

Pars ipsi. "A part to the injured party, whose cause is avenged."

propinquis ejus exsolvitur. Eliguntur in iisdem conciliis et principes, qui jura per pagos vicosque reddunt. Centeni singulis ex plebe comites, concilium simul et auctoritas, adsunt.

XIII. Nihil autem neque publicæ neque privatæ rei, nisi armati agunt. Sed arma sumere non ante cuiquam moris, quam civitas suffecturum probaverit. Tum eum in ipso concilio, vel principum aliquis, vel pater, vel propinquus scuto frameaque juvenem ornant: hæc apud illos toga, hic primus juventæ honos: ante hoc domus pars

Eliguntur in iisdem. The princes who dispense justice, &c. For *reddunt*, which is found in all mss., the Bipont editors, Oberlin, Bekker, and others, read *reddant*, from a conjecture of Ernesti. This would signify the object of the election. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 23.—*Convicti*. Absolutely, as in Sueton. Domit. c. 8.

CHAP. XIII. *Non moris.* Supply *est*: "It is not the custom." Comp. c. 21. Agric. c. 33. Cicero, Verr. I. 26. Zumpt, L. G. §. 71. 10. note 1. §. 78. 11. note 2.—*Ante quam civitas*. "Before the state shall have received proof, that he will be able to bear them," i.e. to make right use of them.—*Suffecturum*. Supply *illum*, which is usually omitted by Tacitus. Ernesti conj. *quam civitati se maturum probaverit*; and Brotier, *quam civitati se suffecturum probaverit*. "*Probaverit*, i.e. judicaverit, et ita eum probaverit." Bötticher. Comp. c. 18. In the same manner the Greeks use δοκιμαζειν, as in Thucyd. II. 35.

Tum eum. Thus in almost all mss. and ancient edd. Rhenanus rejected *eum* on account of *juvenem*, from a misconception of the meaning of the latter word—"they equip him as being now a young man." "Qui

antea in puerorum numero habebatur, eum scuto frameaque ornatum juvenem agnoscunt ac pronuntiant." Passow.—*Framea*. Comp. c. 6.—*Ornant*. One would expect *ornat* here; but there is no variation in the mss. except that the Arundelian gives *exornant*.

Hæc apud illos. "These arms with them are the first badge," &c.—are what the *toga virilis* is to the Roman youth. When the young men of Rome attained the age of seventeen, they changed their dress, called the *prætexta*, for the *toga virilis*, "the manly gown." On that occasion the youth was conducted by his friends into the Forum, or sometimes into the Capitol, where with much solemnity he changed his habit, and the day was called *dies tirocinii*, the day on which he was capable of entering the army. The young German was, in like manner, introduced to the public by his relations. He then received a shield and a spear, and these are properly compared with the *toga virilis* of the Romans. Comp. Northern Antiquities, vol. I. p. 197.—*Honos*. "Mark of distinction." Comp. c. 5. *Domus pars*. "A part of a private

videntur, mox reipublicæ. Insignis nobilitas, aut magna patrum merita, principis dignationem etiam adolescentulis assignant. Ceteris robustioribus ac jampridem probatis aggregantur: nec rubor inter comites aspici. Gradus quietiam et ipse comitatus habet, judicio ejus, quem sectantur: magnaue et comitum æmulatio, quibus primus apud principem suum locus; et principum, cui plurimi et acerrimi comites. Hæc dignitas, hæ vires, magno semper electorum juvenum globo circumdari, in pace decus, in bello præsidium. Nec solum in sua gente cuique, sed apud finitimas quoque civitates id nomen, ea gloria est, si numero ac virtute comitatus emineat: expetuntur enim legationibus, et muneribus ornantur, et ipsa plerumque fama bella profligant.

XIV. Cum ventum in aciem, turpe principi virtute vinci; turpe comitatui virtutem principis non adæquare.

family," not distinguished even from the slaves. Comp. c. 19.

Principis dignationem. "Assign the dignity of chieftain even to youths." Comp. Ann. II. 33. Livy, II. 16. Orelle and Bekker understand the "favour of the chieftain" towards the young man. "Obstat huic interpretationi verbum assignant, quod vix in tali loco usurpari poterit pro adferunt, comparant. Inest potius destinandi notio, ut cogites de re non statim tributa, sed in posterum tribuenda." Walther. "Assignare = dare, attribuere, Hist. I. 30. Germ. c. 13." Bötticher.—*Ceteris.* Ernesti and Brotier read *ceteri* from the conjecture of Freinshem.

Nec rubor. For *nec rubori est.* Ovid, A. A. III. 167. "Nec rubor est emisse palam." Ibid. 203. "Nec pudor est oculos tenui signare favilla." Comp. Livy, XL. 27.—*Inter*

comites. Comp. Caesar, B. G. III. 22. VI. 15. VII. 40.

Gradus. "Degrees of honour."—*Et ipse.* The conjunction is wanting in several ancient edd. Walch omits *et ipse*.

Hæc dignitas. Selling removes the full stop after *comites*, and joins these words with the foregoing.—*Electorum.* Ernesti conjectured *et lectorum.* Comp. c. 5. Hist. III. 47.

Nomen. "Reputation." Comp. Agric. c. 40. Virgil, Æn. II. 89. Ovid, Heroid. Epist. XVI. 374.—*Expetuntur enim.* "For such are courted by embassies," &c.—*Bella profligant.* In this phrase *profligare* signifies "to bring towards a conclusion." Cicero, Div. XII. 3. "Bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum." Comp. Florus, II. 15. and Gellius XV. 5. *Prælia profligare*, i.e. in præliis hostes profligare, occurs in the Annals, XIV. 36.

Jam vero infame in omnem vitam ac probrosum, superstitem principi suo ex acie recessisse. Illum defendere, tueri, sua quoque fortia facta gloriæ ejus assignare, præcipuum sacramentum est. Principes pro victoria pugnant: comites pro principe. Si civitas, in qua orti sunt, longa pace et otio torpeat, plerique nobilium adolescentium petunt ultro eas nationes, quæ tum bellum aliquod gerunt; quia et ingrata genti quies, et facilius inter ancipitia clarescant, magnumque comitatum non nisi vi belloque tueare: exigunt enim principis sui liberalitate illum bellatorem equum, illam cruentam victricemque frameam. Nam epulæ, et quanquam incomti, largi tamen apparatus pro stipendio cedunt. Materia munificentiae per bella et raptus. Nec arare terram, aut expectare annum, tam facile persuaseris, quam vocare hostes et vulnera mereri: pigrum quinimmo et iners videtur sudore acquirere, quod possis sanguine parare.

XV. Quotiens bella non ineunt, non multum venatibus,

CHAP. XIV. *Jam vero.* These words are often equivalent to *porro*, "besides." Comp. Cicero, pro Manil. c. 14. Tursell. XCVIII. §. 7. 1.—*Præcipuum sacramentum est.* "Is the chief and most sacred obligation."

Inter ancipitia. "In the midst of dangers." For *clarescant*, Ernesti, Brotier, and Bekker read *clarescunt*.—*Magnumque comitatum.* "And a person cannot maintain a large train of followers except by violence and war." *Tueare*, second person for third. So *persuaseris* towards the end of this chapter. Comp. c. 36. 37. Ann. III. 54. VI. 8. Hist. I. 1.—*Liberalitate.* For *ex liberalitate*.—*Bellatorem equum.* "Bellator equus" occurs also in Virgil, Georg. II. 145. Comp. Zumpt, L. G. §. 66. 1. 2.—*Frameam.* Comp. c. 6.

Epulæ incomti apparatus. "Feasts of homely fare."—*Cedunt.* "Accrue to them." *Cedere*, "to come to," "fall to one's share," is chiefly used by the poets. Comp. Virgil, Æn. III. 833. Horace, Od. III. 20. 7. Ovid, Met. V. 368. It occurs also in Cicero and Livy.

Materia munificentiae. "The funds for this munificence are obtained by war and plunder."

Annum. For *anni proventum*.—*Vocare.* For *provocare*: "to challenge." Comp. Hist. IV. 80. Virgil, Georg. IV. 76.—*Vulnera mereri.* "To encounter wounds." Comp. Herod. V. 6.

CHAP. XV. *Non multum.* Supply *tempus*, which is expressed Agric. c. 18. Caesar's account, B. G. VI. 21. is different: "Vita Germanorum omnis

plus per otium transigunt, dediti somno ciboque. Fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus nihil agens, delegata domus, et penatium, et agrorum cura fœminis senibusque, et infirmissimo cuique ex familia: ipsi hebent, mira diversitate naturæ, cum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem. Mos est civitatibus, ultro ac viritim conferre principibus, vel armentorum, vel frugum, quod pro honore acceptum, etiam necessitatibus subvenit. Gaudent præcipue finitimarum gentium donis, quæ non modo a singulis, sed publice mittuntur: electi equi, magna arma, phaleræ, torquesque. Jam et pecuniam accipere docuimus.

XVI. Nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari, satis notum est: ne pati quidem inter se junctas sedes. Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit. Vicos locant, non in nostrum morem, connexis et cohærentibus ædificiis: suam quisque domum spatio circumdat, sive adversus casus ignis remedium, sive inscitia ædifi-

in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consumitur."—*Venatibus, plus per otium.* Thus frequently in Tacitus. Comp. c. 40. Agric. c. 9. Ann. I. 2. Sueton. Jul. c. 16.—*Dediti somno ciboque.* Comp. Sallust, Cat. c. 2.

Ipsi hebent. "They are themselves torpid by a wonderful contrariety of nature." Comp. c. 14. Ann. VI. 22. XIII. 2.

Ultro ac viritim. "Voluntarily and by individual contributions."—*Armentorum vel frugum.* These genitives depend upon *id* understood, the antecedent to *quod*. Comp. Hist. II. 44.

Sed publice. "By whole communities." In like manner the Greeks say οὐ μόνον, ἀλλά. Comp. c. 10. Ann. I. 77.

Et pecuniam. Comp. Hist. IV. 76.

CHAP. XVI. *Nullas urbes.* The places named by Ptolemy, II. 11. and the towns mentioned by Cæsar, IV. 19. were mere villages. Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote on the Roman wars in Germany, does not give the name of a single town. This custom was of long duration; and the reasons for pursuing it may be collected from the speech of the Tenterian ambassador, Hist. IV. 64.

Spatio circumdat. This space, surrounding the house, and fenced in by hedges, was that celebrated *Salic land*, which descended to the male line, exclusively of the female.—

Sive adversus casus. "Whether as a precaution against the casualty of fire," &c. The danger of fire was particularly urgent in the time of

candi. Ne cæmentorum quidem apud illos, aut tegularum usus: materia ad omnia utuntur informi, et citra speciem, aut delectationem. Quædam loca diligentius illinunt terra, ita pura ac splendente, ut picturam ac lineamenta colorum imitetur. Solent et subterraneous specus aperire, eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hyemi et receptaculum frugibus: quia rigorem frigorum ejusmodi locis molliunt: et si quando hostis advenit, aperta populatur: abdita autem et defossa, aut ignorantur, aut eo ipso fallunt, quod quærenda sunt.

XVII. Tegumen omnibus sagum, fibula, aut, si desit, spina cõsertum. Cetera intecti, totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt. Locupletissimi veste distinguuntur, non fluitante, sicut Sarmatæ ac Parthi, sed stricta et sin-

war; for as Cæsar informs us, B. G. V. 42. the Germans were in the habit of throwing red hot balls of clay, and burning javelins, on the thatch of houses.

Cæmentorum. "Rough stones from the quarry." Comp. Cicero, Mil. c. 27. Divin. II. 47.—*Materia informi.* "Timber rude and misshapen."

Suffugium hyemi. "A refuge in winter." Comp. Ovid in Nuce, 119. Pliny, Epist. IX. 39.

Aperta. Supply *locorum.* This construction is very frequent in Tacitus. Comp. c. 43. Ann. I. 61. IV. 24. Sallust, Jug. c. 113. Curtius, V. 12. and Drakenb. on Livy, VII. 21. 8.—*Fallunt.* "Escape notice." Horace, Od. III. 14. 19. "Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem Fallere testa." Comp. Ovid, Trist. I. 2. 98. Met. XIII. 462.

CHAP. XVII. *Tegumen.* So Livy, IV. 39. Colum. VII. 4. 4. Ovid, A. A. III. 112. *Tegimen*, Ann. II. 21. Ovid, Met. I. 674.—*Sagum.* "A short

thick mantle." Properly "a square piece of thick woollen cloth," worn as a mantle; called *rheno* by Cæsar, B. G. VI. 21. and by Isidorus, Orig. XIX. 23. It covered the shoulders and breast, and did not reach below the navel. Comp. Mela, III. 3. Among the Romans the *sagum* was worn by slaves and soldiers.—*Cõsertum.* "Fastened" about the shoulders. "Cõsertum tegmen spinis," Virgil, Æn. III. 594.

Cetera. Τὰς ἄλλα: "naked in other respects." A Grecism chiefly used by the poets, but of frequent occurrence also in Tacitus. Thus, "nudæ brachia," in the present chapter; "contectus humeros," Ann. II. 13. Comp. Horace, Od. IV. 2. 60.—*Agunt.* For *degunt.* The Greeks say βίον ἄγειν, and simply ἄγειν. Comp. c. 19. and 46. Ann. III. 19.

Sarmatæ ac Parthi. The flowing habit of the Sarmatians and Parthians is represented on many ancient coins. It was imitated by the Cis-

gulos artus exprimente. Gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripæ negligenter, ultiores exquisitius, ut quibus nullus per commercia cultus. Eligunt feras, et detracta velamina spargunt maculis pellibusque belluarum, quas exterior Oceanus atque ignotum mare gignit. Nec alius fœminis quam viris habitus, nisi quod fœminæ sæpius lineis amictibus velantur, eosque purpura variant, partemque vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, nudæ brachia ac lacertos: sed et proxima pars pectoris patet.

XVIII. Quanquam severa illic matrimonia: nec ullam morum partem magis laudaveris: nam prope soli barbarorum singulis uxoribus contenti sunt, exceptis admodum paucis, qui non libidine, sed ob nobilitatem plurimis

rhenane Vangiones, as appears from Lucan, I. 430. "Et qui te laxis imitantur, Sarmata, braccis Vangiones, Batavique truces."—*Stricta*. "Fit tightly." Sidonius Apollinaris, Carm. V. 244. "Strictius assutæ vestes procera coërcent Membra virum: patet his altato tegmine poples." Comp. Epist. IV. 20.

Ferarum pelles. Comp. Ann. II. 13. Cæsar, B. G. IV. 1. VI. 21.—*Proximi ripæ*. Those near the banks of the Rhine and the Danube were not so careful in the choice and preparation of skins for clothing, as those in the interior, since, from the intercourse with other nations, they had a supply of better apparel.

Detracta velamina. "They variegate the flayed-off hides with spots and stripes of furs," &c.—*Maculis pellibusque*. This is generally considered a Hendiadys for *maculatis pellibus*—*Exterior Oceanus*. The northern sea and frozen ocean. Walther does not confine this, as Lipsius and Barthius do, to the fishes and monsters of the deep, but extends it to

the islands and to the shores of these seas.—*Ignotum*. i.e. *Romanis*.

Nec alius fœminis. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 21. Pliny, N. H. XIX. 1.—*Purpura*. Not with that rich and costly purple, in which the Roman nobility shone; but with some ordinary material, such as *vaccinium*, which Pliny, N. H. XVI. 18. says was used by the Gauls, as a purple dye for the garments of slaves.—*Nudæ brachia*. So *cetera intecti* above.—*Sed et proxima*. Some make this the commencement of the following chapter.

CHAP. XVIII. *Quanquam*. Καὶ τοιαῦτα "and yet," &c. This refers, in continuation, to the foregoing chapter. Comp. Hermann on Viger, note 333.—*Severa*. "Strict." The chastity of the Germans, and their strict regard to the laws of marriage, are witnessed by all their ancient codes of law. The purity of their manners in this respect afforded a striking contrast to the licentiousness of the Romans in the decline of the empire. *Sed ob nobilitatem*. "But on account

nuptiis ambiuntur. Dotem non uxor marito, sed uxori maritus offert. Intersunt parentes et propinqui, ac munera probant: munera non ad delicias muliebres quæsita, nec quibus nova nupta comatur; sed boves, et frænatum equum, et scutum cum framea gladioque. In hæc munera uxor accipitur, atque invicem ipsa armorum aliquid viro affert. Hoc maximum vinculum, hæc arcana sacra, hos conjugales Deos arbitrantur. Ne se mulier extra virtutum cogitationes, extraque bellorum casus putet, ipsis incipientis matrimonii auspiciis admonetur, venire se laborum periculorumque sociam, idem in pace, idem in prælio passuram ausuramque: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant. Sic vivendum, sic pereundum: accipere se, quæ liberis inviolata ac digna reddat quæ nurus accipiant, rursus quæ ad nepotes referant.

of their rank are solicited to form several alliances." "Ambitus partes ne cum Weikerto tribuas ipsis virginibus, sed parentibus, vel propinquis, cum Hessio." *Walther*. We learn from Cæsar, B. G. I. 53. that Ariovistus had two wives.

Probant. i.e. judicant an probanda sint. Comp. c. 13.

Comatur. In one ms. *ornatur*.—*Framea.* Comp. c. 6.

In hæc munera. "By virtue of these gifts," &c. "Præpositio in conditionem significat, sub qua, &c. ut Græcum ἐπὶ cum dativo junctum." *Walther*. Thus in Livy, XXIII. 31. "In has ferme leges ictum fœdus." Comp. XLII. 62.—*Armorum aliquid.* Comp. c. 15.

Hæc arcana sacra. This alludes to the marriage ceremony among the Romans. Comp. Ann. XV. 37. A similar passage occurs in c. 13. "Hæc apud illos toga, hic primus juventæ honos."

Bellorum casus, &c. The com-

mentators cite this as an instance of metrical lines occasionally occurring in prose writers. A far better specimen occurs in c. 39. "Auguriis patrum, et prisca formidine sacram;" though not without fault. Comp. c. 32.

Denuntiant. "Intimate." Verbum denuntiare, ut sit prædicere, portendere, ἐπαγγέλλειν, σημαίνειν, sæpius de prodigiis, et auguriis legitur, apud Suetonium, uti Cæs. c. 81. Oct. c. 94. et 96. Tib. 59." *Walther*.

Quæ liberis inviolata. Constr. *quæ reddat liberis inviolata, ac digna quæ nurus accipiant*, &c. "Which she is to deliver to her children inviolate, and worthy for her daughters-in-law to receive, and again to be transmitted to her grandchildren." "Plenius noster dixisset: *inviolata liberis reddat, ut sint digna quæ nurus accipiant*." *Walther*. Acidalius attempted to correct the passage by transposition, thus: *quæ liberis inviolata reddat, ac digna, quæ, &c.*—*Rursus quæ.* Rhenanus reads, *rursusque ad nepotes*

XIX. Ergo septa pudicitia agunt, nullis spectaculorum illecebris, nullis conviviorum irritationibus corruptæ. Literarum secreta viri pariter ac fœminæ ignorant. Paucissima in tam numerosa gente adulteria, quorum pœna præsens, et maritis permissa. Accisis crinibus, nudatam, coram propinquis, expellit domo maritus, ac per omnem vicum verbere agit: publicatæ enim pudicitiae nulla venia: non forma, non ætate, non opibus maritum invenerit. Nemo enim illic vitia ridet: nec corrumpere et corrumpi sæculum vocatur. Melius quidem adhuc eæ civitates, in quibus tantum virgines nubunt, et cum spe votoque uxoris

referant. By a law of the Saxons, if a woman have male issue, she is to possess the portion she received in marriage during her life, and transmit it to her sons.

CHAP. XIX. *Septa pudicitia.* "In well-guarded chastity." Livy, III. 44. "Postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat." Hence some prefer *septæ*, from the Arundelian ms., but *septa* is more suitable to the style of Tacitus—*Spectaculorum illecebris.* Seneca, Epist. VII. 27. condemns public shows and theatrical exhibitions as destructive of morality.—*Conviviorum irritationibus.* So "irritationes edendi," Gellius, VII. 16. Comp. Livy, XXXI. 14.

Literarum secreta. Some understand this "de literarum usu ad communicanda secreta amatoria, apud Romanos frequenti; de epistolis furtivis." Others refer to Ovid, Amor. I. 4. 17. seqq. Heroid. Epist. XVI. 84. Maroboduus and Adgandestrius, two German kings, are supposed to have been able to write, since their letters to Rome are mentioned Ann. III. 63. and 88.; but their countrymen in general were rude and illiterate. Romans might have acted as amanuenses. Many centuries passed

before reading and writing came into general use.

Maritis permissa. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 19. "Viri in uxorem sicut in liberos vitæ necisque habent potestatem."—*Accisis crinibus.* This was a mark of great disgrace among the Germans.—*Publicatæ enim.* For enim Lipsius, Ernesti, and Brotier would read *etiam*, referring it to the unmarried. "Dixit scriptor de severitate, qua puniuntur adulteræ. Jam rationem addit ejus severitatis, nempe publicatæ pudicitiae nullam esse veniam. Hinc severitas illa maritorum in adulteras. Nam qui aspernantur ducere scortum, ii profecto non tolerabunt scortum in matrimonio. Ita apte hæc cohererent." Walther.

Sæculum. "The manners of the age"—"the fashion of the times." Comp. Martial, IX. 28.

Melius quidem adhuc. "Still more exemplary," &c. Supply *agunt*, and compare Ann. I. 43. *Adhuc* for *etiam* occurs again c. 29. Comp. Sueton. Tib. c. 17. Ner. c. 10. Thus ἐτι in Xenoph. Cyrop. III. 2. 18. V. 4. 20. Bredow takes *adhuc* here in the sense of "usque ad hoc tempus."

Et cum spe votoque. "And there is an ending, once for all, together

semel transigitur. Sic unum accipiunt maritum, quomodo unum corpus unamque vitam, ne ulla cogitatio ultra, ne longior cupiditas, ne tanquam maritum, sed tanquam matrimonium ament. Numerum liberorum finire, aut quenquam ex agnatis necare, flagitium habetur: plusque ibi boni mores valent, quam alibi bonæ leges.

XX. In omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in hæc corpora, quæ miramur, excrescunt. Sua quemque mater uberibus alit, nec ancillis ac nutricibus delegantur. Dominum ac servum nullis educationis deliciis dignoscas. Inter eadem pecora, in eadem humo degunt, donec ætas separet ingenuos, virtus agnoscat. Sera juvenum Venus; eoque inexhausta pubertas: nec virgines festinantur; eadem

with all the hopes and wishes of a wife." Comp. Agr. c. 34. Hist. III. 46. Quintil. VII. l. 44. "When the bride has fixed her choice, her hopes of matrimony are closed for life." *Murphy*. "And the expectations and wishes of a wife are at once brought to a period." *Aikin*. — *Semel*. Ἀπαξ. Comp. Bentley on Horace, Sat. II. 8. 24.—*Ne tanquam maritum*. "That they may love him, not as a husband, but as a matrimony." "Sensus est, Uxores matrimonium, potius quam maritum, amare." *Pichena*. Some nations carried this idea so far, that the wife refused to survive her husband, and killed herself in order to be burned on the same funeral pyre with him. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, in his epistle to Ethelbald, king of England, relates this of the Winedi; and Procopius of the Heruli. Some of the East-Indian tribes practise it to the present time.

Finire. "To limit." Comp. Juvenal VI. 595. seqq. Minucius Felix, Oct. c. 30. Pliny, N. H. XXIX. 37.—

Ex agnatis. "Of the younger children," i. e. those born subsequently to the heir. See the commentators on Hist. V. 5. *Agnati* properly signifies "the husband's relations." Lipsius and Strombeck prefer *ex gnatis*.

CHAP. XX. *Nudi ac sordidi*. "Grow up, in nakedness and filth, to that strength and size of limb," &c. Mela, III. 2. "Maximo frigore nudi agunt antequam puberes."

Uberibus alit. *Uber* for *mamma* is found chiefly in the poets. Comp. Virgil, Æn. VI. 428. Ovid, Met. IV. 324. The former is properly used with respect to beasts.—*Ancillis et nutricibus*. Roman matrons usually entrusted the care of their infants to Greek servants and nurses. Comp. Aul. Gell. N. Att. XII. l. Dial. de Orat. c. 28.

Inter eadem pecora. Comp. Ann. IV. 49.—*Ætas separet*. This age was at first the twelfth year, afterwards the fifteenth. Comp. Montesquieu, Spirit of the Laws, XVIII. 26.—*Virtus agnoscat*. Comp. Cassiodor. Varr. Ep. I. 38.—*Inexhausta*. Cæsar, B. G.

juventa, similis proceritas: pares validæque miscentur, ac robora parentum liberi referunt. Sororum filiis idem apud avunculum, qui ad patrem honor. Quidam sanctiorem arctioremque hunc nexum sanguinis arbitrantur, et in accipiendis obsidibus magis exigunt; tanquam ii, et animum firmitus, et domum latius teneant. Hæredes tamen successoresque sui cuique liberi: et nullum testamentum. Si liberi non sunt, proximus gradus in possessione fratres, patrui, avunculi. Quanto plus propinquorum, quo major affinium numerus, tanto gratiosior senectus, nec ulla orbitatis pretia.

XXI. Suscipere tam inimicitias, seu patris, seu propinqui, quam amicitias necesse est: nec implacabiles durant.

VI. 21. "Qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant." Mela, III. 3. "Longissima apud eos pueritia est." Comp. Virgil, *Æn.* X. 174. Cicero, *Fin.* III. 2. uses the word *inexhaustus* also; but in the sense of "insatiable."—*Festinantur*. "Hastened into womanhood." "H. e. prope sive festinant collocantur." Walther.—*Pares validæque*. "Equal in age and equally robust." Some read *validique*.—*Liberi referunt*. "The children represent the strength," &c. "*Refferre*, i. e. exprimere, reddere, poetica dictio apud Livium quoque obvia." Bötticher. Comp. Livy, X. 7.

Avunculum. "A maternal uncle." An uncle by the father's side is called *patruus*.—*Qui ad patrem*. "As with a father." Thus in all the mss. and ancient edd. *qui apud patrem* Rhenanus, 1533. "Sententia non est: avunculus et pater illos eodem honore prosequuntur; sed avunculus sororum filios eodem honore habet quo

eos, haberet, si pater eorum esset." Walther.—*Obsidibus*. In some mss. *obsidiis*, which Bötticher and Walther seem to approve. Comp. Ruperti on *Ann.* XI. 10. 5.—*Tanquam ii*. "As if these (sisters' sons) engaged the affections more firmly, and held the family by a more extensive obligation."

Liberi. "Children and grandchildren," &c.—*Proximus gradus*. "The next degree in occupation (i. e. in succession) are brothers, paternal and maternal uncles." Comp. Walther on *Ann.* II. 5. and Bötticher's *Lex. Tacit.* p. 364.

Propinquorum. "Relations by blood."—*Affinium*. "Relations by marriage."—*Tanto gratiosior*. "So much the more comfortable."—*Pretia*. The "advantage" here alluded to is the incense of adulation, bestowed on the rich and childless great men at Rome, by flatterers and fortune-hunters. Comp. *Ann.* III. 25. Pliny, *Epist.* IV. 15.

CHAP. XXI. *Nec implacabiles*. "But they—the enmities—do not

Luitur enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum ac pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa domus: utiliter in publicum; quia periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem. Convictibus et hospitibus non alia gens effusius indulget. Quemcumque mortalium arcere tecto nefas habetur: pro fortuna quisque apparatus epulis excipit. Cum defecere, qui modo hospes fuerat, monstrator hospitii et comes: proximam domum non invitati adeunt: nec interest: pari humanitate accipiuntur. Notum ignotumque, quantum ad jus hospitii, nemo discernit. Abeunti, si quid poposcerit, concedere moris: et poscendi invicem eadem facilitas. Gaudent muneribus: sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur. Victus inter hospites comis.

XXII. Statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, sæpius calida, ut apud quos plurimum

remain implacable." Comp. Virgil, Georg. II. 96.—*Recipitque satisfactionem.* Supply in se: "And the whole family of the homicide undertakes to make atonement." See the law *de Chrene cruda* in Brotier. "And the whole family accepts the satisfaction." Aikin. "And by that satisfaction the whole family is appeased." Murphy.

Juxta libertatem. "In connexion with liberty," i.e. in a state of freedom—among free men.

Convictibus et hospitibus. Mela, III. 3. "Tantum hospitibus boni, mitesque supplicibus." Comp. Cæsar, B.G. VI. 23.—*Pro fortuna.* "Every one according to his means entertains his guest," &c.—*Cum defecere.* Supply *epulæ*, and comp. c. 24. Lipsius and the Bipont editors read *defecerit*; but *cum* in this sense is followed by an indicative. Comp. c. 37. and Walch, Emend. Liv. p. 184.—*Monstrator hospitii.* For *monstrat aliud hospitium, alterumque eo comitatur.* So os-

tentator is used Ann. I. 24.—*Nec interest.* Supply *an non invitati sint.*

Concedere moris. Comp. c. 13.—*Eadem facilitas.* "The same freedom."—*Nec data imputant.* "They neither take any merit to themselves for giving, nor are they under any obligation," &c.

Victus inter hospites. "The manner of living with their guests is courteous." *Hospes*, like ξένος, signifies either a *host*, or a *guest*; but both words primarily signify a *stranger*. For *comis* some read *communis*, from Cæsar, B.G. VI. 23. These four words are usually placed at the beginning of the following chapter. Modern editors generally omit them.

CHAP. XXII. *E somno.* "Post somnum." Bötticher.—*Quem plerumque.* "Which they generally protract till broad daylight." The Romans, on the contrary, usually arose at or before day-break.—*Sæpius calida.* Supply *quam frigida aqua.* Comp. Agric. c. 9. Ann. III. 33. *Aqua* is expressed

hyems occupat. Lauti cibum capiunt: separatæ singulis sedes, et sua cuique mensa. Tum ad negotia, nec minus sæpe ad convivia, procedunt armati. Diem noctemque continuare potando nulli probrum. Crebræ, ut inter vinolentos, rixæ, raro conviciis, sæpius cæde et vulneribus transiguntur. Sed et de reconciliandis invicem inimicis, et jungendis affinitatibus, et adsciscendis principibus, de pace denique ac bello plerumque in conviviis consultant: tanquam nullo magis tempore aut ad simplices cogitationes pateat animus, aut ad magnas incalescat. Gens non astuta, nec callida, aperit adhuc secreta pectoris, licentia loci. Ergo detecta et nuda omnium mens postera die retractatur; et salva utriusque temporis ratio est. Deliberant, dum fingere nesciunt: constituunt, dum errare non possunt.

in some edd.—*Plurimum occupat.* Supply *tempus*: “continues a very long time.”

Sua cuique mensa. This is a custom common to several savage tribes.

Procedunt armati. Comp. c. 13.

Continuare. “To spend continual days and nights successively,” &c. “Continuo insumere.” *Bötticher.* So “continuationem perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus” in Pliny, N. H. XIV. 22. *Diem noctemque continuare* literally signifies “to join continuous day and night.” Comp. Ann. XIV. 20. XVI. 5.

Crebræ rixæ. “Frequent broils arise amongst them, and terminate, seldom in opprobrious language, but oftener,” &c. These bloody quarrels were of such constant occurrence, that the compilers of the Salic Law have inserted an article with a view of restraining them.

Adsciscendis principibus. “Of taking to themselves, i.e. of electing, chiefs.” Comp. Hist. II. 53.—*Nullo*

magis tempore. “At no time more open to sincere, guileless thoughts, nor more warmed to noble ones.”

“*Simplices*, i.e. faciles, lenes, refer ad ea quæ dixerat de inimicitis ponendis, amicitis, affinitatibus jungendis, item de pace.” *Ernesti.* “Nudas, non fucatas, forsan et minoris momenti.” *Oberlin.* “Non faciles, lenes; sed sinceræ, apertæ, in quibus nihil simulati, aut dissimulati.” *Bredow.*

Adhuc. “Hitherto”—never before divulged.—*Secreta pectoris.* Comp. c. 16.—*Licentia loci.* “Through the freedom of the occasion.” Thus Lipsius and all succeeding editors, till Ernesti received *joci* from the MSS. and ancient edd. “Sed de *joco* nunc omnino non est sermo: immo de rebus seriis.” *Walther.*

Ergo detecta. “Therefore, the sentiment of all being laid open and revealed, it is discussed again on the following day.” The same custom is said by Herodotus, I. 133., to have prevailed among the Persians.—*Salva*

XXIII. Potui humor ex hordeo aut frumento, in quadam similitudinem vini corruptus. Proximi ripæ et vinum mercantur. Cibi simplices: agrestia poma, recens fera, aut lac concretum. Sine apparatu, sine blandimentis expellunt famem. Adversus sitim non eadem temperantia. Si indulseris ebrietati, suggerendo quantum concupiscunt, haud minus facile vitiis, quam armis vincentur.

XXIV. Genus spectaculorum unum atque in omni cœtu idem. Nudi juvenes, quibus id ludicrum est, inter gladios se atque infestas frameas saltu jaciunt. Exercitatio artem paravit, ars decorem, non in quæstum tamen, aut mercedem; quamvis audacis lasciviæ pretium est, voluptas

utriusque temporis. "The appropriation of each time is advantageous"—has its advantage. For *salva* Lipsius conjectured *sua*.

CHAP. XXIII. *Potui humor.* "For drink they have the juice of barley, or of wheat fermented to a certain resemblance of wine." So "victui herba, vestitui pelles," c. 46. Comp. Ann. XII. 21. XVI. 4.—*Frumento.* *Frumentum* signifies all kinds of grain, especially *wheat* and *barley*; but when used for a peculiar kind, *wheat* is meant. Comp. Pliny, N. H. VIII. 7. Martial, XII. 73.—*In similitudinem vini.* The use of beer, or ale, made from steeped barley, was known to the ancient Egyptians. Comp. Pliny, N. H. XIV. 22. Herodotus, II. 77.

Agrestia poma. "Wild fruits."—*Recens fera.* "Fresh-killed venison," not kept to become tender. Comp. Mela, III. 3. and the commentators on Horace, Sat. II. 8. 6.—*Lac concretum.* "Curds." Comp. Virgil, Ecl. I. 82. Cæsar calls this "cheese," B. G. VI. 21. Brotier will have it to be "butter," citing Pliny, N. H. XI. 41.

who, he says, was thoroughly acquainted with the German manners.

Sine apparatu. "Without elegancies." Walther joins this with *lac concretum.*—*Sine blandimentis.* "Without delicacies."

Adversus sitim. "In quenching thirst," &c.—*Haud minus facile.* I. e. *facile vincentur, et non minus illorum vitiis, quam Romanorum armis.* By this detestable policy the French had formerly destroyed whole tribes of the North-American savages.

CHAP. XXIV. *Ludicrum.* "A diversion"—"a pastime." Comp. Ann. I. 50.—*Inter gladios se.* "Fling themselves naked and dance," &c. Sidonius Apollinaris, Carm. V. 246. takes notice of this sport.—*Frameas.* Comp. c. 6.

Exercitatio artem paravit. The perfect here has the force of the Greek aorist: "Practice usually confers skill, and skill grace."—*Quamvis audacis.* "Although this hazardous pastime has its reward—the pleasure of the spectators." "Comma post est aptius retinetur, ut ante voluptas,

spectantium. Aleam (quod mirere) sobrii inter seria exercent, tanta lucrandi perdendive temeritate, ut, cum omnia defecerunt, extremo ac novissimo jactu de libertate et de corpore contendant. Victus voluntariam servitutem adit: quamvis juvenior, quamvis robustior, alligari se ac venire patitur. Ea est in re prava pervicacia: ipsi fidem vocant. Servos conditionis hujus per commercia tradunt, ut se quoque pudore victoriae exsolvant.

XXV. Ceteris servis, non in nostrum morem, descriptis per familiam ministeriis, utuntur. Suam quisque sedem, suos penates regit. Frumenti modum dominus, aut pecoris, aut vestis, ut colono, injungit: et servus hactenus paret. Cetera domus officia uxor ac liberi exsequuntur. Verberare servum ac vinculis et opere coërcere, rarum. Occidere solent, non disciplina et severitate, sed impetu et ira, ut inimicum, nisi quod impune est.

ex usu Taciti, intelligas *nempe*, vel simile quid." *Wallther*.

Defecerunt. The Bipont editors read *defecerint*. Comp. c. 21.—*De libertate et de corpore*. Hendiadys.

Juvenior. "Younger and more vigorous." In a few MSS. and ancient edd. *junior*.—*Venire*. "To be sold."

Ea est in re prava. "Such is the perseverance," &c.—*Fidem*. "Honour." Comp. Ann. XIII. 54.

Servos conditionis. "Slaves of this class the winners exchange in commerce," &c.

CHAP. XXV. *Descriptis per familiam*. "Employments in the family being assigned to them." The Roman nobility maintained great numbers of slaves in their household; to each of whom was allotted his own peculiar duty. Vast numbers were also employed on their farms. Comp. Ann. XIV. 43.

Suam quisque sedem. "Each managed his own farm, his own household." The condition of these was similar to that of the vassals and serfs of the olden time.

Frumenti modum. "A certain quantity of grain." Comp. c. 23.—*Ut colono, injungit*. "Imposes on them as on a tenant."—*Hactenus*. "Thus far only." Comp. c. 35.—*Cetera domus officia*. "The other duties, namely, the offices of the household," &c. Passow, not perceiving that *cetera* and *domus officia* mean the same thing, reads from conjecture: *Ut servus hactenus paret; cetera liber. Domus officia, &c.*

Nisi quod impune est. "Except that it is done with impunity." A private enemy could not be slain with impunity, since a fine was fixed to homicide; but a man might kill his own slave without any punishment.

Liberti non multum supra servos sunt, raro aliquod momentum in domo, nunquam in civitate, exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quæ regnantur. Ibi enim et super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt: apud ceteros, impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt.

XXVI. Fœnus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum: ideoque magis servatur, quam si vetitum esset. Agri, pro numero cultorum, ab universis in vices occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur: facilitatem partiendi camporum spatia præstant. Arva

If, however, he killed another person's slave, he was obliged to pay his price to the owner.

Liberti. Ernesti, Oberlin, and Bekker read *libertini*. *Liberti* is a name given to manumitted slaves, *i.e.* "freedmen," in opposition to the *servi*. The same are called *libertini*, in opposition to the *ingenui*, or "free-born;" but *libertini* properly signifies "the sons of freedmen." When the use of money prevailed, the form of manumitting a slave was by striking a denarius out of his hand, in the presence of the king, or state; whence men of this order were called *denariati*. Among the Germans, if a *denariatus* died without children, his property went to the treasury, as appears from the Ripuary Law, LVII. 4. — *Raro aliquod momentum.* "Seldom of any consequence," &c. — *Quæ regnantur.* "Which are governed by kings." The amazing height of power and insolence, to which freedmen arrived by making themselves subservient to the vices of the prince, is a striking characteristic of the reigns of some of the worst of the Roman emperors. Comp. Hist. I. 16.

Apud ceteros. "In other states,"

i.e. in republics, the inferiority of freedmen, in comparison with the free born, is a proof of liberty.

CHAP. XXVI. *Fœnus agitare.* The same as *fœnus exercere*: "To lend money upon interest, and to increase it by usury," &c. Comp. Ann. VI. 16. XIV. 55. Modest. in Pand. XII. 1. 33. — *Magis servatur.* "E contextu satis patet, quid ad verbum *servatur* sit intelligendum, nempe *abstinentia* a fœnore agitando." Walther. Comp. D'Orville on Charit. p. 411. and Heusinger on C. Nepos, Alcib. III. 5.

Ab universis in vices. "By communities alternately," *i.e.* shifting from place to place annually. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 22. The same custom is observed in Germany to the present day, with respect to the common fields in the neighbourhood of cities and large towns, the occupants alternately, every year, changing their allotments. — *Inter se.* "Among themselves individually, according to each man's rank." Comp. Ann. III. 75. Hist. I. 19. III. 30. Some by *dignationem* understand the quality of the land. — *Spatia.* "The extent."

Arva per annos. "They change

per annos mutant; et superest ager: nec enim cum ubertate et amplitudine soli labore contendunt, ut pomaria conserant, et prata separent, et hortos rigent: sola terræ seges imperatur. Unde annum quoque ipsum non in totidem digerunt species: hyems, et ver, et æstas intellectum ac vocabula habent: auctumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur.

XXVII. Funerum nulla ambitio: id solum observatur, ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis crementur. Struem rogi nec vestibibus, nec odoribus, cumulant: sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adjicitur. Sepulcrum cespes erigit. Monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem, ut gravem defunctis, aspernantur. Lamenta

the arable lands annually, and a portion remains fallow."—*Nec enim. Nec enim* and *neque enim* are elegantly put for *non enim*. "For they do not employ that labour which the fertility and the extent of the soil require," i.e. they do not make the most of their lands.—*Ut pomaria*. Alluding to the method of agriculture practised by the Romans. Comp. Pliny, N.H. XVI. 42. XVIII. 5. XXXI. 6. Colum. II. 17. Ovid, Met. VIII. 647. Pliny, Epist. V. 6. —*In totidem*. "Into so many seasons" as the Romans and other nations. In comparison Tacitus often omits one clause. Comp. Hist. II. 99. —*Ac vocabula habent*. "And have names" by which they are distinguished.—*Auctumni perinde*. "They are equally unacquainted with the name and the bounty of Autumn." Comp. c. 5. The Germans, not planting fruit-trees, were ignorant of the proper products of Autumn. They have now all the autumnal fruits of their climate; yet their language still retains a memorial of their an-

cient deficiencies, in having no term for this season of the year, but one denoting the gathering in of corn alone—*der Herbst*, "the Harvest."

CHAP. XXVII. *Funerum nulla ambitio*. "Their funerals are without pomp." Comp. Agric. c. 40. Pliny, Paneg. 83. §. 8. On the contrary, at Rome funerals were celebrated with the greatest pomp and parade. Comp. Pliny, N. H. XII. 18. XXXIII. 10. Propertius, II. 13. 19. seqq. IV. 7. 32. Kirchmann, F. R. III. 5.

Nec vestibibus, nec odoribus. Alluding to the custom of the Romans. Lucan, IX. 175. "Collegit vestes, miserique insignia Magni, Armaque, et impressas auro, quas gesserat olim Exuvias, pictasque togas, velamina summo Ter conspecta Jovi, funestoque intulit igni." Comp. Virgil, Æn. VI. 217.—*Quorundam igni*. "Even the war-horse of some great men is given to the flames." Comp. Herod. IV. 71.

Sepulcrum cespes. Comp. Ann. I. 62.

ac lacrymas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt. Fœminis lugere honestum est; viris meminisse. Hæc in commune de omnium Germanorum origine ac moribus accepimus. Nunc singularum gentium instituta ritusque, quatenus differant, quæ nationes e Germania in Gallias commigraverint, expdiam.

XXVIII. Validiores olim Gallorum res fuisse summus auctorum divus Julius tradit: eoque credibile est etiam Gallos in Germaniam transgressos. Quantulum enim amnis obstabat, quo minus, ut quæque gens evaluerat, occuparet permutaretque sedes, promiscuas adhuc, et nulla regnorum potentia diversas? Igitur inter Hercy-

Ponunt. For *deponunt.* The latter is the reading of the Arundel ms.

In commune de omnium. "Of all the Germans in general." This is the commencement of the twenty-eighth chapter in several edd.

Expdiam. "I will explain—relate." Comp. Ann. IV. 1. Hist. I. 51. IV. 48. Phædrus, III. 14. 6. and Corte on Sallust. Jug. c. 5.

CHAP. XXVIII. *Divus Julius tradit.* Cæsar, B. G. VI. 24.—*Quantulum enim amnis.* "For how small an obstacle were a river to prevent," &c. Comp. Cicero, Verr. III. 1. Tursell. CCXI. 17.—*Diversas.* For *separatas*, *secretas*. Comp. c. 16. Ann. XIII. 40. XV. 56. *Divisas* in some mss. and modern edd.

Igitur inter Hercyniam. Tacitus now commences his chart of *Germania Transrhenana*, near the head of the Rhine, and proceeds with the current along the western bank, then along the eastern bank in the same direction, to its mouth, where it empties itself into the German ocean. Thence moving eastward along the coast of the Baltic, he describes the

vast tract that lies between the Elbe, the Danube, and the Vistula, or *Weissel*. The Hercynian Forest began from the confines of the Helvetians, the Nemetes, and the Rauraci, and extending itself towards the Danube, reached the territory of the Dacians; and turning thence from the banks of the river, it covered a vast tract of country. According to Julius Cæsar, it was about sixty days' journey in length, and nine in breadth. Comp. Ann. II. 45. Cæsar, B. G. VI. 24. Pliny, N. H. XVI. 2. The few vestiges of this forest now remaining, are the Black Forest, which separates Alsace from Suabia; the Steyger in Franconia, the Spissard on the Mayn; the Thuringer in Thuringia; Hesse-wald in the Duchy of Cleves; the Bohemerwald which encompasses Bohemia, and was in the middle ages called Hercynia Sylva; and the Hartz Forest in Lunenberg. *Hercynia* is derived from the German word *harz*, "resin," because it chiefly consisted of pine-trees. *Harz* also signifies "a woody mountain."

niam sylvam, Rhenumque et Mœnum amnes, Helvetii, ulteriora Boii, Gallica utraque gens, tenere. Manet adhuc Boiemi nomen, significatque loci veterem memoriam, quamvis mutatis cultoribus. Sed utrum Aravisci in Pannoniam ab Osis, Germanorum natione, an Osi ab Araviscis in Germaniam commigraverint, cum eodem adhuc sermone, institutis, moribus utantur, incertum est: quia, pari olim inopia ac libertate, eadem utriusque ripæ bona malaque erant. Treveri et Nervii circa affecta-

Mœnum. The Mœnus, (*Mayn*) more usually written Mœnis. Comp. Mela, III. 3. Pliny, N. H. IX. 15. Schwartz reads *Enum*; Longolius, *Lemanum*.—*Helvetii.* The Helvetii were a Gallic tribe whose country was bounded on the north by the Rhine and Lacus Brigantinus, (*the Lake of Constance*,) which separated it from Vindelicia and Rætia; on the south by the Rhone and Lacus Lemanus (*the Lake of Geneva*,) which divided it from the Roman province; on the east by a branch of the Rætian Alps, and on the west by Mount Jura. Their territory was of less extent than modern *Switzerland*.—*Boii.* A Gallic tribe bordering on the Helvetii. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. I. 29. After having been conquered by Cæsar, they had a residence granted them by the Ædui, along the banks of the Liger, (*Loire*,) and the Elaver, (*Allier*,) in the country now called *Bourbonnois*. They appear to have passed at a very early period into Germany, and to have settled along the Danube. Comp. Livy, V. 34. A part of them afterwards penetrated into what was called, from them, Bohemia, (*Boierheim*,) and another part moved in a westerly direction, and united with the Helvetii. The Boii, who settled

in *Boierheim*, were afterwards expelled by the Marcomanni, in the time of Augustus, and retired to Noricum, called, from them, Boiaria, or Bayaria, now *Bavaria*.—*Tenere*: "Occupied the tract of land between," &c.—*Significatque*. In some mss. *signatque*.—*Mutatis cultoribus*. Comp. Agric. c. 42. 43.

Aravisci. These inhabited that part of Lower Hungary now called the *Palatine of Pilis*.—*Ab Osis*, *Germanorum natione*. Apposition. The Osi are mentioned again, c. 43. where Tacitus is of opinion that they were not of German origin. They were located between the Viadrus (*Oder*,) and the Vistula.—*Utriusque ripæ*. "Of both sides of the Danube."

Treveri. A nation of Belgic Gaul, inhabiting between the Mosa, (*Maese*, or *Meuse*,) the Mosella, (*Moselle*,) and the Rhine. Their chief town was Augusta Treverorum, (*Trier*, or *Treves*,) on the south-east bank of the Moselle, said to have been built by Trebetas, the brother of Ninus. It was a Roman colony in the time of Augustus; and became afterwards the most famous city of Belgic Gaul. It was for some time the seat of the Western Empire.

Nervii. An ancient and warlike people of Belgic Gaul, whose terri-

tionem Germanicæ originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, tanquam, per hanc gloriam sanguinis, a similitudine et inertia Gallorum separentur. Ipsam Rheni ripam haud dubie Germanorum populi colunt, Vangiones, Triboci, Nemetes. Ne Ubii quidem, quanquam Romana colonia esse meruerint, (ac libentius Agrippinenses conditoris sui nomine vocentur, origine erubescunt,) transgressi olim, et experi-

tory lay between the Scaldis, (*Scheldt*,) and the Sabis, (*Sambre*,) near their sources, and on both banks of the former river. Their original capital was Bagacum, (*Bavia*;) but afterwards Camaracum, (*Cambray*,) and Turnacum, (*Tournay*,) became the chief cities. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. II. 15. Lucan, I. 428.—*Circa affectationem*. "Are passionately fond of aspiring—laying claim to German origin." "*Circa*, in, quod attinet, ætatis argenteæ more." Bötticher. Comp. Ann. XI. 15. XVI. 8. Hist. I. 13.—*A similitudine et inertia*. Hendiadys for *a similitudine inertiae*: "They would be free from the imputation of resembling the Gauls in effeminacy." Comp. Bötticher, Prolegom. p. LXXX.

Vangiones. These inhabited the western bank of the Rhine, in what is now called the *Diocese of Worms*. Their chief town was Borbetomagus, now *Worms*.—*Triboci*. These crossed the Rhine at an early period, and, according to D'Anville, established themselves between that river and Mons Vosagus, or Vogesus. Their capital was not Argentoratum, (*Strasbourg*,) though within their territory; but Brocomagus, *Brumt*. Walther thinks we should read *Tribocci*. Gr. Τριβόκκοι, and Τριβόκχοι. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. I. 51. IV. 10.—*Nemetes*. A German tribe, along the

western bank of the Rhine, between the Vangiones to the north, and the Treboci to the south. Their territory corresponds to part of the *Grand Duchy of Baden*. Their chief city was Noviomagus, *Spire*.

Ubii. A German nation, who had a settlement on the eastern bank of the Rhine. In the reign of Augustus they were removed by Agrippa to the opposite bank, in Belgic Gaul. Their capital was for a long time called Oppidum Ubiorum, until Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and wife of the emperor Claudius, established there, in her native city, a Roman colony, called from her name Colonia Agrippina, now *Cologne*. Comp. the commentators on Ann. XII. 27. Hist. IV. 28. Bredow incorrectly attributes this colony to Agrippina, the daughter of Agrippa and Julia, and wife of Germanicus.—*Conditoris sui*. Agrippina. This kind of apposition is common both in Greek and Latin. The conjecture of Lipsius, *conditoris suæ*, is a downright barbarism. Comp. Brunck on Aristoph. Thesm. 432. and Zumpt, L. Gr. §. 68. Walther thinks Agrippa is meant, as being the original founder; and he agrees with Selling in making *sui* the genitive of the substantive pronoun.—*Origine*. "Of their German origin."—*Experimento fidei*. "In consequence of their proved

mento fidei super ipsam Rheni ripam collocati, ut arcerent, non ut custodirentur.

XXIX. Omnium harum gentium virtute præcipui Batavi, non multum ex ripa, sed insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Cattorum quondam populus, et seditione domestica in eas sedes transgressus, in quibus pars Romani imperii fierent. Manet honos et antiquæ societatis insigne: nam nec tributis contemnuntur, nec publicanus atterit: exempti oneribus et collationibus, et tantum in usum præriorum sepositi, velut tela atque arma, bellis reservantur. Est in eodem obsequio et Mattiacorum gens. Protulit enim magnitudo populi Romani ultra Rhenum, ultraque veteres terminos, imperii reverentiam. Ita sede finibusque in sua ripa mente animoque nobiscum

fidelity."—*Ut arcerent.* "That they might repel German invasion; not that they might be guarded themselves." Comp. Cæsar, B. G. IV. 16.

CHAP. XXIX. *Batavi.* These occupied, besides the Insula Batavorum, formed by the Rhine, Vahalis, (*Waal*), and the ocean, the territory lying between the Vahalis and the Mosa, (*Meuse*), together with a small tract on the banks of the Rhine. The chief towns of the Batavi were Batavodurum, subsequently called Noviomagus, (*Nymegen*), Arenacum, (*Arnhem*), and Trajectum, (*Utrecht*).—*Ex ripa.* "From the bank of the Rhine."—*Cattorum.* Comp. c. 30.

Manet honos. Comp. c. 5. and 13. and Hist. V. 25.—*Antiquæ societatis insigne.* "A memorial of the ancient alliance." They are called FRATRES ET AMICI POPULI ROMANI in an ancient inscription, cited by Brotier on Ann. XI. 25.—*Nec tributis contemnuntur.* "Neither are they insulted by tributes, nor does the tax-gatherer oppress them." "Non ita contem-

nuntur ac viles habentur, ut cogantur tributa pendere sicut subactæ gentes." *Walther.* Comp. Hist. IV. 12.

Est in eodem obsequio. "The Mattiaci are under the same degree of homage," as the Batavi. This German nation dwelt on the eastern bank of the Rhine, between the Mœnus, (Mayn,) and the Logana, (Lahn,) in part of the countries now called *Wetterau* and *Hesse Darmstadt*, where the Ubii were settled, prior to their crossing the Rhine. See foregoing chapter. In this territory was Mattium, (*Marpurg*), and Fontes Mattiaci, (*Wisbaden*), near *Ments*.

Protulit imperii. "Has extended a reverence and esteem for their empire." Comp. Cæsar, B. G. IV. 16.

Finibusque. The several people of Germany had their respective borders, which they defended by keeping them in a desert and uncultivated state. Comp. Cæsar, B. G. IV. 3. and 13. Mela, III. 3.—*In sua ripa.* On the German, or eastern side of the Rhine.—*Mente animoque.* Comp.

agunt, cetera similes Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terræ suæ solo et cœlo acrius animantur. Non numeraverim inter Germaniæ populos, quanquam trans Rhenum Danubiumque consederint, eos, qui decumates agros exercent. Levissimus quisque Gallorum, et inopia audax, dubiæ possessionis solum occupavere. Mox limite acto promotisque præsiidiis, sinus imperii et pars provinciæ habentur.

XXX. Ultra hos Catti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, non ita effusis ac palustribus locis, ut ceteræ

Cæsar, B. G. I. 39.—*Adhuc acrius.* "Are inspired with still greater ferocity," than the Batavi, "from the nature of their soil and climate." Comp. c. 19. The country of the Batavi is low and moist; that of the Mattiaci, on the other hand, was dry and mountainous.

Qui decumates agros. "Who cultivate the decumate lands." Comp. Agric. c. 31. Ann. XIII. 54. By *decumates agri* is meant that country which is now called *Swabia*. When the Marcomanni, towards the end of the reign of Augustus, quitting their settlements near the Rhine, migrated to Bohemia, the lands they left vacant were occupied by some unsettled Gauls among the Rauraci and Sequani. These lands were called *decumates*, because the inhabitants, subject to the incursions of the Germans, paid a tithe of their produce to the Romans for their protection. Hadrian defended them by a rampart, which extended from *Neustadt*, a town on the Danube, to the *Neckar*, near *Wimpfen*.

Levissimus. "Most fickle." "Worthless and vagabond." Gordon. "From their natural levity prone to change." Murphy.

Limite acto. "Our boundary line

being extended, and our outposts and garrisons advanced, they became a skirt of the empire," &c. For *acto* Lipsius conjectured *aucto*; but to no purpose. Comp. Frontinus Strat. I. 3. 10. I. 5. 10. Virgil, *Æn.* X. 513. Ovid, A. A. III. 558.—*Sinus.* "Pars ultima, et extrema velut lacinia." *Ed. Delph.* "A skirt," "a border."—*Pars provinciæ.* "Germaniæ scilicet superiores." Brotier.—*Habentur.* Supply *agri decumates*.

CHAP. XXX. *Ultra hos.* "Beyond these," i.e. the nations who bordered on the Rhine. He now passes to the people in the interior. Brotier by *hos* understands the occupants of the *agri decumates*.—*Catti.* The Catti possessed a large territory between the Rhine, Mayne, and Sala, and the Hartz forest on this side of the *Weser*; where are now the countries of Hesse, Thuringia, part of Paderborn, of Fulda, and of Franconia. It is to be remarked that learned writers have frequently noted what Cæsar, Florus, and Ptolemy have said of the Suevi, is to be understood of the Catti. Leibnitz supposes the Catti were so called from the active animal they resemble in name, the German for "cat" being *catte*, or *hessen*.—*Initium inchoant.* Some consider

civitates, in quas Germania patescit: durant siquidem colles, paulatimque rarescunt: et Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit. Duriora genti corpora, stricti artus, minax vultus, et major animi vigor. Multum (ut inter Germanos) rationis ac solertiæ: præponere electos, audire præpositos, nosse ordines, intelligere occasiones, differre impetus, disponere diem, vallare noctem, fortunam inter dubia, virtutem inter certa numerare: quodque rarissimum, nec nisi ratione disciplinæ concessum, plus reponere in duce, quam in exercitu. Omne robur in pedite, quem super arma ferramentis

this a pleonasm.—*Durant*. “Form one continued range.” The commentators object to the situation of *siquidem*, which is usually the first word of a clause; but it has the same situation in Pliny, N. H. II. 68. XI. 1.

—*Rarescunt*. “Grow thinner—become more scattered.”—*Cattos suos saltus*. A bold personification: “The Hercynian forest accompanies its Catti, and in like manner leaves them behind.” That is, the Catti commence on the border of this forest, and extend into it to a certain distance only; alluding to the immense region which this forest formerly covered. Comp. c. 28. “The Hercynian forest attends its favourite Cattians to their utmost boundary, and there leaves them, as it were, with regret.” *Murphy*. “Hercynius saltus Cattos, tanquam amores suos, mox prosequens attingit, mox deponens recedit. Propria vox est de amantibus, amorem deponere.” *Bredow*. “Catti Hyrciniæ quasi filii sunt, montes vera Cattorum patria.” *Passow*. “Saltus Hercynius prosequitur Cattos suos, h. e. longitudine sua porrigitur per Cattos, neque ab iis recedit: sed *deponit* etiam Cattos

suos, h. e. comitatur eos in latitudinem, et loca inferiora colles paulatim deprimendo, nec subito abruptendo, ut ita saltus Hercynius Cattos suos in loca inferiora videatur transferre.” *Walther*.

Duriora genti corpora. “This nation is gifted with more hardy bodies than the other Germans, compact limbs, stern countenances, and superior vigour of mind.” Comp. Vegetius, R. M. I. 6.

Ut inter Germanos. “In comparison with the other Germans.”—*Audire*. “To obey.”—*Disponere diem*. “To distribute the duties of the day.” Comp. Sueton. Tib. c. 11.—*Vallare noctem*. “To entrench themselves for the night.”—*Nec nisi ratione*. “And is only the result of an orderly course of discipline.” In some mss. and old edd. *Romanæ disciplinæ*, which Orelle strangely approves.—*Plus reponere*. For *plus ponere*. “To put more dependence in a general than in an army.” Florus, II. 18. “Tanti exercitus, quanti imperator.”

Ferramentis. “With trenching implements,” i. e. spades, mattocks, hatchets, saws, &c. Comp. Caesar,

quoque et copiis onerant. Alios ad prælium ire videas, Cattos ad bellum: rari excursus et fortuita pugna. Equestrium sane virium id proprium, cito parare victoriam, cito cedere. Velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiæ est.

XXXI. Et aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum rara et privata cujusque audentia, apud Cattos in consensum vertit, ut primum adoleverint, crinem barbamque submittere, nec, nisi hoste cæso, exuere votivum obligatumque virtuti oris habitum. Super sanguinem et spolia, revelant frontem, seque tum demum pretia nascendi retulisse, dignosque patria ac parentibus ferunt. Ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor. Fortissimus quisque ferreum insuper annulum (ignominiosum id genti) velut vinculum gestat, donec se cæde hostis absolvat. Plurimis Cattorum hic placet habitus. Jamque canent insignes, et hostibus

B. G. V. 42. Vegetius, II. 25.—*Et copiis*. "And with provisions."

Videas. Comp. c. 14.

Velocitas juxta formidinem. "Speed, in their opinion, is akin to fear." Comp. c. 35. Ann. VI. 42.

CHAP. XXXI. *Et aliis Germanorum*. "A custom also practised by other German nations, proceeding only from the occasional daring of private individuals, is adopted by universal consent among the Catti, to let grow," &c.—*Rara*. Seebod and Walther read *raro*, from some MSS. and ancient edd.—*Et privata cujusque*. Comp. Ann. XV. 53.—*Audentia*. This differs from *audacia*, as it is never taken in a bad sense.—*In consensum vertit*. "Becomes a matter of general consent." "Ira deinde vertit in rabiem," Q. Curtius, IV. 6. 29. For this use of *vertit* see Bentley on Horace, Od. IV. 10. 5. Corte on Sallust, Jug. c. 85. and

Ruhnken on Rutil. Lup. p. 73.—*Crinem barbamque*. The same is told of Civilis, Hist. IV. 61.

Super sanguinem. "Amidst slaughter and spoils," &c. Comp. Walther on Ann. III. 17.—*Revelant frontem*. For *comam deponunt*: "cut off their hair," &c.

Ignavis et imbellibus. Comp. c. 12. Agric. c. 15.

Ferreum annulum. As the badge of servitude. In 1414, John, Duke of Bourbon, together with sixteen knights and gentlemen, vowed that they would wear, he and the knights a gold ring, and the gentlemen a silver one, round their left legs, every Sunday for two years, till they should meet with an equal number of knights and gentlemen to contend with them in a tournament.

Jamque canent insignes. For *usque ad canitiem insigniti durant*: "And thus distinguished they continue till

simul suisque monstrati: omnium penes hos initia pugnarum: hæc prima semper acies, visu nova. Nam ne in pace quidem vultu mitiore mansuescunt. Nulli domus, aut ager, aut aliqua cura: prout ad quemque venire, aluntur: prodigi alieni, contemtores sui; donec exsanguis senectus tam duræ virtuti impares faciat.

XXXII. Proximi Cattis certum jam alveo Rhenum, quique terminus esse sufficiat, Usipii ac Tencteri colunt. Tencteri, super solitum bellorum decus, equestris disciplinæ arte præcellunt. Nec major apud Cattos peditum laus, quam Tencteris equitum. Sic instituere majores,

they become hoary." "Multis jam cædibus insignes canent." *Brotier*. Ernesti conjectured *itaque canent*, or *itaque manent*.—*Monstrati*. For *conspicui*. Comp. Pliny, Paneg. c. 88.—*Visu nova*. "Strange to be seen—presenting a novel appearance." Gronovius conjectured *visu non nova*; Freinshem, *visu nota*; Heinsius, *visu obvia*; Hillerius, *visu sæva*; Sprenghel, *hæc novissima*; Bernegger, *visu torva*, which Oberlin, Bekker, and the Bipont editors received into the text. "*Visu nova* non omnino sunt, quæ ante nunquam sunt visa, sed quæ videnti stuporem injiciunt. Et Romanis, quibus noster hunc libellum scripsit, *nova* haud dubie ejusmodi acies debuit videri." *Walther*.

Nam ne in pace. *Nam* does not refer to *visu nova*; but to *omnium penes hos*, &c. *Nam* in Tacitus does not always refer to the words immediately before it. Comp. Ann. XIV. 44. XVI. 18.

Aliqua. For *alia quæquam*. Comp. Ann. I. 4.—*Prodigi alieni*. Comp. Salust, Cat. c. 5.—*Tam duræ virtuti*. It was this nation of Catti which, about 150 years afterwards, uniting with the remains of the Cherusci on this side of the Weser, the Attuarii,

Sicambri, Chamavi, Bructeri, and Chauci, entered into the Francic league, and, conquering the Romans, seized upon Gaul. From them are derived the name, manners, and laws, of the French.

CHAP. XXXII. *Certum jam alveo*. "At length confined to its channel," i.e. where it flows deeper and wider. This is opposed to the higher part of the river, where it runs shallow and overflows its banks. Comp. Mela, III. 2. 70. Heinsius would read *alvei*; but comp. Ann. I. 3. Hist. III. 38. III. 50. III. 53.—*Terminus esse sufficiat*. By flowing sufficiently wide and deep, so as to render an artificial boundary unnecessary.

Tencteri. Τέκτηροι Dio Cass. XXXIX. 47. Τεντερίδαι Plutarch, Jul. Cæs. c. 22. The Usipii and Tencteri, united by a community of wars and misfortunes, had formerly been driven from their settlements on the Rhine, a little below Mentz. They then, according to Cæsar, B. G. IV. 1. seq. occupied the territories of the Menapii, on both sides of the Rhine. Still proving unfortunate, they obtained the lands of the Sicambri, who, in the reign of Augustus, were removed on this side of the

posterī imitantur. Hi lusus infantium, hæc juvenum æmulatio; perseverant senes: inter familiam, et penates, et jura successionum, equi traduntur: excipit filius, non, ut cetera, maximus natu, sed prout ferox bello et melior.

XXXIII. Juxta Tencteros Bructeri olim occurrebant: nunc Chamavos et Angrivarios immigrasse narratur, pulsīs Bructeris ac penitus excisis, vicinarum consensu nationum, seu superbiæ odio, seu prædæ dulcedine, seu favore quodam erga nos Deorum: nam ne spectaculo quidem prælii

Rhine by Tiberius: these were the present territories of *Berg, Mark, Lippe, and Waldeck*, and the bishopric of *Paderborn*.

Hi lusus. "Horsemanship is the pastime," &c.

Inter familiam. "Horses are demised together with the domestics," &c.—*Non ut, cetera.* "Not the eldest, in the same way that he inherits all other property; but he who is daring in war, and more valiant." *Ferox* is thus used in a good sense, Ann. IV. 21. Hist. II. 24. "Excipit equos ferox bello inter non feroces; inter feroces excipit ferocior, sive melior." *Walther.*

CHAP. XXXIII. *Bructeri.* The settlements of the Bructeri were between the rivers Rhine, Luppia, (*Lippe*), and Amisia, (*Ems*), and the province of *Friseland*; now the countries of *Westphalia* and *Over-Issel*. Altling, Notit. Germ. Inf. p. 20. supposes they derived their name from *Broeken*, or *Bruchen*, "marshes," on account of their frequency in that tract of country. For *olim occurrebant* one ms. has *excurrabant*.—*Immigrasse.* "Had immigrated into their territory." Comp. Hist. I. 90. III. 79. Before this migration, the Chimavi were settled on the Ems, where

at present are *Lingen* and *Osnaburg*; the Angrivarii on the Visurgis, (*Weser*), where are *Minhen* and *Schawenburg*. A more ancient migration of the Chimavi to the banks of the Rhine is mentioned by Tacitus, Ann. XIII. 55. The Angrivarii were afterwards called Angrarii, and became part of the Saxon nation.—*Penitus excisis.* They were not so entirely extirpated, that no relics of them remained. They were even a conspicuous part of the Francic league. Comp. Claudian, Honor. Cons. IV. 450. After their expulsion they settled, according to Eccard, between *Cologne* and *Hesse*.—*Superbiæ odio.* The Bructeri were under regal government, and maintained many wars against the Romans. Hence their arrogance. They were subdued by Spurius before they were destroyed by their own countrymen. Comp. Pliny, Epist. II. 7.

Nam ne spectaculo. Supply *no-bis*: "For they (the Gods) did not envy us, i.e. they gratified us with a spectacle of the battle." This slaughter happened near the canal of Drusus, where the Roman guard, stationed on the Rhine, could be spectators of the battle. Comp. Ann. II. 8. For the construction of *invi-*

invidere: super LX millia, non armis telisque Romanis, sed, quod magnificentius est, oblectationi oculisque ceciderunt. Maneat, quæso, duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui: quando, urgentibus imperii fatiis, nihil jam præstare fortuna majus potest, quam hostium discordiam.

XXXIV. Angrivarios et Chamavos a tergo Dulgibini, et Chasuari cludunt, aliæque gentes haud perinde memoratæ. A fronte Frisii excipiunt. Majoribus minoribusque Frisiis vocabulum est, ex modo virium: utræque nationes, usque ad Oceanum Rheno prætexuntur, ambiuntque immensos insuper lacus, et Romanis classibus navigatos.

dere see Zumpt, L. Gr. §. 70. 4. note 1. and comp. Ann. I. 22. XIII. 53.—*Super.* For *supra*. Comp. Ann. III. 74.—*Oblectationi oculisque.* Hendriads for *oblectationi oculorum*.

Quæso. Supply *Deos*. Comp. Cicero, *Divers.* II. 3. Terence, *Andr.* III. 2. 7.—*At certe.* “At least.” Comp. Cicero, *Att.* IX. 6.—*Urgentibus.* “The fate of our empire being now urgent.” “*Urgere* apud poëtas, Livium, Tacitum, interdum idem fere est quod *ingruere* de periculo et summo discrimine.” *Bötticher*. “Jam urgentibus Romanam urbem fatiis,” Livy, V. 22. 8. Comp. V. 36. 6. XXII. 43. 9. Tacit. Ann. XV. 10. 55. Virgil *Æn.* II. 653. Propert, III. 23. 31.

CHAP. XXXIV. *A tergo cludunt.* “Enclose in the rear”—bound them on the east, towards the Vistula.—*Dulgibini.* Δουλγούμνιοι Ptolemy, II. 11.—*Chasuarii.* These people first inhabited near the head of the Lippe; and then removed to the settlements of the Chamavi and Angrivarii, who had expelled the Bructeri. They appear to have been the same with those whom Velleius Paterculus, II. 105. calls the Attuarii, and by that name entered into

the Francic league. Strabo calls them Chattuarii.—*Aliæque gentes.* The Ansibarii, or Amsibarii, and Tubantes. Comp. Ann. I. 51. XIII. 55, 56.—*A fronte excipiunt.* “Succeed them in front,” and lie between them and the ocean.—*Majoribus minoribusque.* “They receive the appellations of the Greater and Less Frisians from the degree of their strength.” The *Frisii minores* occupied the territory north of the *Insula Batavorum*, as far as the Flevus, comprising the greater part of Holland, Overysse Gelders, Utrecht. The *Frisii majores* were on the north-east of the Flevus, in the territory now called Groningen, and extended along the sea coast to the Amasis, (*Ems*), and south to the country of the Bructeri. The name of the Frisii seems to be preserved in that of Frizeland, the most northern of the United Provinces.

Prætexuntur. “Are bordered.”—*Lacus.* The Flevus, now greatly enlarged by irruptions of the sea, and called the *Zuyder Zee*. Consequently the islands here mentioned have now disappeared.—*Romanis classibus navigatos.* Germanicus sailed from the

Ipsam quinetiam Oceanum illa tentavimus: et superesse adhuc Herculis columnas fama vulgavit: sive adiit Hercules, seu quicquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus referre consensimus. Nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri. Mox nemo tentavit: sanctiusque ac reverentius visum de actis Deorum credere, quam scire.

XXXV. Hactenus in Occidentem Germaniam novimus. In Septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit. Ac primo statim Chaucorum gens, quanquam incipiat a Frisiis, ac partem littoris occupet, omnium, quas exposui, gentium lateribus

Rhine through the canal of Drusus to the Flevus, and thence to the ocean. This canal formed a communication from the Rhine to the Salis, or *Yssel*. Comp. Ann. I. 70. II. 5. seqq.

Illa. Supply *via*.—*Superesse adhuc*. "That the pillars of Hercules are still in existence." The spot here meant has not been ascertained with certainty. Some will have it to be at the extremity of Frizeland; others at the extreme point of Jutland.

Audentia. I. e. to explore the pillars of Hercules.—*Druso Germanico*. Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero by Livia, and younger brother of the emperor Tiberius. He commanded the Roman army in Germany, and for his victories obtained the name of Germanicus. He was father of the famous Germanicus. Comp. Horace, Od. IV. 4. 1. seqq. Freinshem and some others would read *Druso et Germanico*.

Tentavit. "Attempted" to make a discovery of the pillars of Hercules.

CHAP. XXXV. *Hactenus in Occi-*

dentem. "Thus far we know—have explored," &c. Longolius and Bredow join these words to the former chapter, and begin a new chapter with *In Septemtrionem*, &c.

Ingenti flexu redit. "It turns with a vast bend to the north," and forms what is called the Cimbric Chersonesus, comprising Holstein, Sleswig, and Jutland. Comp. c. 37.

Ac primo statim. "And first of all," &c. Comp. Livy, IV. 53. Pliny, N. H. XVIII. 7. So *principio anni statim*, "in the very beginning of the year," Livy, III. 22.—*Chaucorum gens*. Thus written in all mss. Pliny, Spartian, Dio, and Ptolemy observe the same orthography. They are called Καῦκοι by Strabo. The Chauci extended along the sea-coast from the Amisia (*Ems*), to the Albis, (*Elbe*;) whence they bordered on all the nations hitherto mentioned, between which and the Cherusci they came round to the Catti. The Cherusci were divided into the Greater and Less. The former, according to Ptolemy, dwelt between the Weisser and the Elbe; the latter between the Weisser and the Ems. Tacitus, Ann. XI. 19. seems to reverse this

obtenditur, donec in Cattos usque sinuetur. Tam immensum terrarum spatium non tenent tantum Chauci, sed et implent, populus inter Germanos nobilissimus, quique magnitudinem suam malit justitia tueri : sine cupiditate, sine impotentia, quieti secretique, nulla provocant bella, nullis raptibus aut latrociniis populantur. (Id pretium virtutis ac virium præcipuum argumentum est, quod, ut superiores agant, non per injurias assequuntur.) Promta tamen omnibus arma, ac, si res poscat, exercitus, plurimum virorum equorumque : et quiescentibus eadem fama.

XXXVI. In latere Chaucorum Cattorumque Cherusci

order. Alting supposes the Chauci had their name from *kauken*, signifying persons eminent for valour and fidelity, which agrees with the character Tacitus gives them. Others derive it from *kauk*, "an owl," with reference to the enmity of that animal to *cats*, (Catti;) or from *kaiten*, "daws," of which there are great numbers on the coast. Comp. Pliny, N. H. XVI. 1.—*Donec sinuetur*. "Until it winds round all the way to the Catti." For the use of the subjunctive see the notes on c. 1. and Walther on Ann. II. 6. *Sinuetur* for *sinuet se*, as in Ovid, Met. III. 42. Comp. Ann. II. 16.

Sine impotentia. "Without ungovernable passion"—not overbearing nor destitute of self-restraint.—*Nulla provocant bella*. Seebod pronounces this contradictory of Ann. XI. 18. XIII. 55. But in giving this opinion he seems to have overlooked the concluding sentence of the present chapter. In the former of these passages, the discourse is not concerning the whole nation of the Chauci; but of the followers of Gannascus: and from the latter it does not appear that the Chauci were the

aggressors.

Id pretium virtutis. That is, in the opinion of the Chauci. Comp. c. 30. The reading given here is from the Vatican ms. Most edd. since that of Lipsius 1574 have *idque præcipuum virtutis ac virium argumentum est*. Seebod, Passow, and Hesse omit *que*. Beroaldus and Rhenanus with several mss. and ancient edd. have *ac virium præcipuum argumentum*. The corruption of this passage arose from the similarity of *pretium* and *precium*, the latter being the contraction of *præcipuum*, and *c* and *t* being nearly alike in ancient mss. Comp. Ann. III. 40. Hist. IV. 32.

Promta tamen arma. On this account fortified posts were established by the Romans to restrain the Chauci, whom Lucan, l. 463. calls Cayci. Comp. Claudian, Laud. St. I. 225.—*Ac, si res poscat*. Some remove the point after *exercitus*; but without necessity: the words which follow are an explanation of *exercitus*.

CHAP. XXXVI. Cherusci. Χερουδσχοι in Dio Cassius, LXVII. 5. and the Metaphrase of Cæsar, B. G. VI. 10. Χηροδσχοι in Strabo, VII. 1. This tribe dwelt between the

nimiam ac marcentem diu pacem illaccessiti nutrierunt: idque jucundius, quam tutius fuit: quia inter impotentes et validos falso quiescas: ubi manu agitur, modestia ac probitas nomina superioris sunt. Ita, qui olim boni æquique Cherusci, nunc inertes ac stulti vocantur: Cattis victoribus fortuna in sapientiam cessit. Tracti ruina Cheruscorum et Fosi, contermina gens, adversarum rerum ex æquo socii, cum in secundis minores fuissent.

XXXVII. Eundem Germaniæ sinum proximi Oceano

Weser and the Elbe, where now are Luneburg, Brunswick, and part of the Marche of Brandenburg. In the reign of Augustus they occupied a more extensive tract, reaching even to this side of the Weser.—*Nimiam ac marcentem*. “Not having been provoked by any enemy, have long cherished a protracted and enfeebling peace.” Comp. Agric. c. 11.—*Quia inter impotentes*. “Because in the midst of unrestrained and powerful neighbours all hope of repose is disappointed.” Comp. c. 35.—*Ubi manu agitur*. “Where recourse is had to arms, moderation and probity are terms assigned only to the conquerors.” “*Ubi manu agitur* is contemnitur, qui est inferior, iners pro modesto, stultus pro probo vocatur, &c. Nihil igitur opus est conjectura Tanaq. Fabri *sequioris* pro *superioris* legentis, aut N. Heinsii, qui vult *superiori*, ut sententia sit: Illi, qui superior evadit in bello, probitas et modestia sunt inane nomen.” *Walther*.

Boni æquique. Supply *vocabantur*, and comp. c. 2.—*Cattis victoribus*. “The good fortune attendant on the victorious Catti has turned to wisdom,” i.e. has been attributed to their wisdom. Comp. Ann. XII. 28.

Tracti ruina. “Involved in the ruin,” &c. Hist. III. 29. “Ita pinas ac summa valli ruina sua traxit.” Comp. Ann. II. 29. XII. 57. Passow, Hesse, Walch, and others read *tacti* with the ancient edd.—*Fosi*. This tribe inhabited the banks of the river Fusa, (*Fuse*,) where it joins the Allera, (*Aller*,) at Cellæ, now Zelle. They are called *Fusi* in this passage in the Vatican ms. Cluverius supposes the Fosi to have been identical with the ancient Saxons. The name Saxons was not known till the reign of Antoninus Pius, when they poured forth from the Cimbric Chersonese, and afterwards, in conjunction with the Angles, seized upon Britain.—*Ex æquo*. Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, ἐξ ἴσου: “equally.” Comp. Ann. II. 44. Livy, VII. 30.—*Cum in secundis*. “Though they had been, in the prosperity of the Cherusci, of minor importance.”

CHAP. XXXVII. *Eundem Germaniæ sinum*. That part of Germany where “it turns with a vast bend to the north and forms the Cimbric Chersonesus,” c. 35. See Mallet’s Northern Antiquities, vol. I. p. 22. In place of *sinum*, Ernesti, Brotier, and Seebod read *situm* from a few mss. and ancient edd.—*Parva*

Cimbri tenent, parva nunc civitas, sed gloria ingens: veterisque famæ lata vestigia manent, utraque ripa castra ac spatia, quorum ambitu nunc quoque metiaris molem manusque gentis, et tam magni exitus fidem. Sexcentimum et quadragesimum annum Urbs nostra agebat, cum primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma, Cæcilio Metello ac Papirio Carbone consulibus. Ex quo si ad alterum Imperatoris Trajani consulatum computemus, ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tamdiu Germania vincitur. Medio tam longi ævi spatio, multa invicem damna. Non Samnis,

nunc civitas. In the time of Tacitus they were generally reduced by migrations, inundations, and wars. Comp. Florus, III. 3. But they afterwards revived; and from them came forth the Franks, Normans, and various other tribes which brought almost all Europe under Germanic sway.—*Gloria ingens.* Their fame spread through Germany, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Italy, and as far as the Palus Mæotis, (*Sea of Asoph*,) whither, according to Posidonius, they penetrated, and called the Cimmerian, or Cimbrian, Bosphorus after their own name.

Lata. Rhenanus, Aldus, and Bekker read *late*, without authority.—

Utraque ripa. "On both sides of the Rhine." Comp. c. 17. 23. and 28. "Sæpius noster ita κατ' ἐξοχὴν de Rheno. Ne tamen stricte cogites de angusto riparum spatio: utraque ripa latius significat terras cis et ultra Rhenum sitas." Walther. Cluverius and Dithmar suppose that these encampments are to be sought for either in Italy, upon the river Athesis, (*Adige*,) or in Narbonnensian Gaul, near Aquæ Sextiæ, (*Aix en Provence*,) where Florus, III. 2. mentions that the Teutoni, defeated by

Marius, took post in a valley with a river running through it.—*Quorum ambitu.* "By the compass of which one may compute even now their power and numbers, and ascertain the truth respecting their immense migrations." "*Molem manusque accipe pro synonymis.* Eodem sensu Hist. III. 46. *externa moles.* Emmerling. Obs. p. 26. non satis recte *manus* retulit ad eos, qui arma gerebant, *molem* ad universæ gentis multitudinem." Walther. For *exitus* Lipsius and several modern editors give *exercitus* without authority.

Audita sunt. See *bod audita sint*, contrary to all the mss. and former edd. Comp. Zumpt, L. Gr. §. 76. 15.

Ad alterum Trajani. See the Chronology.

Vincitur. "Is being conquered." He uses the present tense because the conquest had not been completed even when he was writing.

Samnis. Samnis, or Samnium, was the chief town of the Samnites, a people of Italy who dwelt between Apulia on the east and Latium and Campania on the west: they were bounded on the north by the confines of the Marsi, and on the south by Lucania. That part of Italy is now

non Pœni, non Hispaniæ, Galliæve, ne Parthi quidem sæpius admonuere: quippe regno Arsacis acrior est Germanorum libertas. Quid enim aliud nobis, quam cædem Crassi, amisso et ipso Pacoro, infra Ventidium

called *Abruzzo*. See the Chronology, A.U.C. 410. 481.—*Pœni*. The Pœni, or Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Carthage in Africa, were descended from the Phœnicians. They had three wars with the Romans, called *Bella Punica*. See the Chronology, A.U.C. 489. 535. 604.

Hispaniæ. The Romans divided Spain into two provinces, Hispania Citerior, or Tarraconensis, and Hispania Ulterior, consisting of Bætica and Lusitania. These divisions were formed by the Iberus, (*Ebro*,) which rising in the countries of the Cantabri, ran in a south-eastern direction and fell into the Mediterranean. It was divided by Augustus into three provinces, Tarraconensis, Bætica, and Lusitania. The Romans carried on war in Spain for more than two hundred years, till the Cantabri were conquered by Agrippa, A.U.C. 733.

Galliæ. Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul. The Gauls long maintained a bloody war against the Romans; and Cæsar resided several years in their country before he could totally subdue them. See the Chronology, A.U.C. 362. seqq. 527. seqq. 702.

Parthi. The ancient Parthian empire was of vast extent, being bounded on the east by the Indus; on the west by the Tigris; on the south by the Mare Erythræum; and on the north by Caucasus. The Parthians were conquered by Augustus, A.U.C. 733.—*Admonuere*. Supply *cladis*: "Have reminded us" of the slaughter we had received, *i.e.* often defeated us with slaughter. Brotier

supplies *belli et periculi*; Passow understands *sui*.—*Quippe regno*. Doubtless German liberty is more formidable than the kingdom of Arsaces. Arsaces I., a person of obscure origin, excited the Parthians to revolt from Antiochus Theus, and obtained the kingdom, B.C. 250. After his death he was succeeded by his son Arsaces II., was deified, and all his successors were called Arsacidæ, in honour of his name.

Quid enim aliud. "For what can the East, having itself lost Pacorus, and being brought lower even than Ventidius, upbraid us with, except the death of Crassus?" M. Licinius Crassus was consul with Pompey A.U.C. 683., and in the following year united with Cæsar and Pompey in the first Triumvirate. He was consul a second time with Pompey, A.U.C. 698. and obtained the province of Syria, where he was defeated by the Parthians and slain A.U.C. 700.—*Pacoro*. Pacorus I. son of Orodes, king of Parthia, who defeated Crassus. He took Syria from the Romans, and supported the murderers of Cæsar.—*Infra Ventidium*. P. Ventidius Bassus was born at Asculum in the Picenian territory, and led in triumph, with his mother, among the captives taken in the Social war by Cn. Pompeius Strabo, father of Pompey the Great. He became an errand-boy, next a waggoner, then a muleteer, a soldier, centurion, tribune of the people, prætor, and A.U.C. 710 pontiff and consul. He obtained a splendid triumph over the Parthians, and slew

dejectus Oriens objecerit? At Germani Carbone, et Cassio, et Scauro Aurelio, et Servilio Cæpione, M. quoque Manlio fusis, vel captis, quinque simul consulares exercitus populo Romano, Varum, tresque cum eo legiones, etiam Cæsari abstulerunt: nec impune C. Marius in Italia, Divus Julius in Gallia, Drusus ac Nero, et Germanicus in suis eos sedibus perculerunt. Mox ingentes C. Cæsaris minæ in ludibrium versæ. Inde otium, donec occasione dis-

Pacorus on the same day that Crassus had been defeated. Comp. Gellius, XV. 4. "*Infra Venditum*. A pristino fastigio ita dejectus, ut vel infra Ventidium, Romanorum imperatorum minorem, esset." Walther. So "infra servos cliens," Vell. Pat. II. 83. Comp. Ann. XIII. 2. "*Infra Ventidium*; id est, a Ventidio Antonii legato prostratus et debellatus Oriens: clade ea, nempe Parthorum, et internecone tanti regis, quasi proculcatus et profligatus totus Oriens." Delph.

Carbone. Cn. Papirius Carbo was defeated by the Cimbri A.U.C. 640.—*Cassio*. L. Cassius Longinus was defeated and slain by the Tugurine Gauls, A.U.C. 646.—*Scauro Aurelio*. M. Aurelius Scaurus was defeated in the same year, and slain by the Cimbric youth Boiorix.—*Servilio Cæpione*. Q. Servilius Cæpio and Cn. Manlius Maximus were defeated by the Cimbri, with immense slaughter, A.U.C. 648.—*M. quoque Manlio*. Thus in all the mss. It should be *Cn. quoque Manlio*. He is called *Cn. Mallius* in the Fasti Consulares, and Cn. Manlius by Orosius. V. 15. After M. Manlius Capitolinus had been put to death on a false charge of treason, A.U.C. 370., it was decreed that none of the Manlian family should ever after bear the name

of Marcus. Comp. Livy, VI. 21.—*Varum*. Quintilius Varus was defeated near the banks of the Weser by Arminius, a chieftain of the Cherusci, A.U.C. 761. Comp. Sueton. Aug. c. 23. Florus, IV. 12.

Nec impune. "And not without great loss," &c. Hesse reads *nec impune*: *C. Marius*, &c.—*Divus Julius*. C. Julius Cæsar.—*Drusus*. Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, and brother of the emperor Tiberius. Comp. c. 34. Sueton. Claud. c. 1.—*Nero*. Tiberius Nero Cæsar, the emperor. Comp. Velleius, II. 106. seqq.—*Germanicus*. The son of Drusus, by Antonia the younger, the worthiest son of the worthiest parents. He succeeded his father in the affections of the Roman people. He commanded the Roman legions in Germany; in war victorious, and in peace moderate to the vanquished. He is supposed to have been poisoned by Tiberius. Comp. c. 34.

Mox ingentes. "Subsequently the mighty threats of C. Cæsar ended in ridicule." Comp. Hist. IV. 15. Sueton. Calig. c. 43. seqq. Caius Cæsar, better known by the name of Caligula, the fourth emperor, was son of Germanicus and Agrippina.

Inde otium. This is not quite correct; for war with the Germans

cordiæ nostræ et civilium armorum, expugnatis legionum hybernis, etiam Gallias affectavere: ac rursus pulsus inde, proximis temporibus triumphati magis, quam victi sunt.

XXXVIII. Nunc de Suevis dicendum est, quorum non una, ut Cattorum Tencterorumve, gens: majorem enim Germaniæ partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, quanquam in commune Suevi vocentur. Insigne gentis obliquare crinem, nodoque substringere. Sic Suevi a ceteris Germanis: sic Suevorum ingenui a servis separantur. In aliis gentibus, seu cognatione aliqua Suevorum, seu (quod sæpe accidit) imitatione, rarum, et intra juventæ spatium; apud Suevos, usque ad canitiem, horrentem capillum retro sequuntur, ac sæpe in ipso solo

had not altogether ceased. Comp. Ann. XI. 18. XII. 29. XIII. 53. Sueton. Claud. c. 24.—*Discordiæ nostræ*. Which arose after the death of the emperor Nero.—*Expugnatis legionum hybernis*. In the war with Claudius Civilis, A.D. 69. Comp. Hist. IV. 15.—*Gallias affectavere*. “Aimed at the possession of Gaul.” He alludes to the rising of the Batavians under Civilis, A.D. 69. Comp. Hist. IV. 12. seqq.—*Pulsus inde*. “Expelled from Gaul.” The Bipont editors read, *pulsus inde proximis*, &c.—*Proximis temporibus*. In the reigns of Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, &c.

CHAP. XXXVIII. *Quorum non una*. This powerful nation consisted of many tribes, and inhabited the eastern section of the country, from the banks of the Danube to the Sinus Codanus, or Baltic Sea, and between the Elbe and the Vistula. They formerly had spread still further, reaching even to the Rhine. Hence Strabo, Cæsar, Florus, and others, have re-

ferred to the Suevi what related to the Catti.—*Gens*. Comp. c. 2.—*Propriis adhuc*. “Still distributed into their proper tribes, and distinguished by peculiar names.” Comp. c. 4.

Obliquare crinem. “To twist the hair and bind it in a knot,” i.e. to collect the hair all together, twist it round, and form it into a knot. Comp. Seneca de Ira, III. 26.—*Ingenui a servis*. Among the Suevi, and also the rest of the Germans, the slaves seem to have been shaved, or at least cropped; so short that they could not twist or tie up their hair in a knot.—*Usque ad canitiem*. “Continue even till they are grey to train backwards their bristly hair, and often bind it on the very crown of the head only.” For *retro sequuntur* Scaliger conjectured *retrosequus*, which Walch and some others have adopted.—*In ipso solo*. ‘Εν αὐτῷ μόνῳ. Some reject *ipso*; some, *solo*: others take the latter word in the sense of *calvo*, comparing Tibul-

vertice religant: principes et ornatiorem habent: (ea cura formæ, sed innoxia:) neque enim ut ament amenturve: in altitudinem quandam et terrorem, adituri bella, comiti, ut hostium oculis, ornantur.

XXXIX. Vetustissimos se nobilissimosque Suevorum Semnones memorant. Fides antiquitatis religione firmatur. Stato tempore in sylvam, auguriis patrum et prisca formidine sacram, omnes ejusdem sanguinis populi legationibus coeunt, cæsoque publice homine celebrant barbari ritus horrenda primordia. Est et alia luco reverentia. Nemo nisi vinculo ligatus ingreditur, ut minor, et potestatem numinis (præ se ferens:) si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum: per humum evolvuntur: eoque omnis superstitio respicit, tanquam inde initia gentis, ibi regnator omnium Deus, cetera subjecta atque parentia. Adjicit auctoritatem fortuna Semnonum: centum pagis

lus, I. 2. 72. IV. 13. 12. and Virgil, Georg. IV. 465.

Neque enim. Constr. *neque enim ut ament amenturve ornantur; sed in altitudinem quandam et terrorem adituri bella comiti,* (i.e. dum comuntur,) *ut hostium oculis ornantur:* "For they are not adorned either to make or excite love; but decked to a certain height, when going to battle, and to strike terror, they are adorned, as it were, for the enemies' eyes." For *ornantur* some MSS. have *arman-tur*; others *armentur*. The Bipont editors arrange the whole passage thus: *ea cura formæ (sed innoxia; neque enim ut ament, amenturve, sed adituri bella,) in altitudinem quandam et terrorem comiti, ut hostium oculis ornentur.*

CHAP. XXXIX. *Semnones.* Σέμνωνες in Strabo; Σέμνονες in Ptolemy. The Semnones dwelt between the Elbe and the Viadrus, (*Oder*), and

on both banks of the latter; occupying what is now called Mecklenburg and Brandenburg, and part of Saxony, Bohemia, Lusatia, Silesia, and Poland.

Auguriis patrum, &c. Hexameter. Comp. c. 18. and 32. and Fabric. Bibl. Lat. tom. II. p. 389. *Auguriis* is used here for *consecratione*. Comp. Cicero in Vatin. c. 10.—*Primordia.* Ernesti explains this by *initia, μυστήρια*.

Minor. "Inferior in his nature to the Deity." "Diis te minorem quod geris, imperas," Horace, Od. III. 6. 5.

Per humum evolvuntur. "Along the ground they roll themselves out of the wood." So *advolvi* assumes the power of a middle verb, Ann. I. 13. VI. 49. XV. 71. Hist. IV. 81.—*Inde initia gentis.* "From this wood is the origin of their nation."

Adjicit auctoritatem. "The pro-

habitantur: magnoque corpore efficitur, ut se Suevorum caput credant.

XL. Contra Langobardos paucitas nobilitat: plurimis ac valentissimis nationibus cineti, non per obsequium, sed præliis et periclitando tuti sunt. Reudigni deinde, et Aviones, et Angli, et Varini, et Eudoses, et Suardones, et Nuithones, fluminibus aut sylvis muniuntur: nec quicquam notabile in singulis, nisi quod in commune Hertham, id

sperity and power of the Semnones add authority to this superstitious notion."—*Centum pagis habitantur*. Supply *Semnones*, as put by metonymia for the country of the Semnones: "Their state is inhabited in a hundred cantons." This is the reading of all the mss. except one, which has *habitat*. Ernesti conjectured *habitant*; and this is received into the text by Seebod, Passow, Hesse, Walch, &c. The Bipont editors give *habitantium*.—*Magnoque corpore*. "And from the vast extent of their territory it happens," &c. Comp. Ann. XIII. 27. Hist. I. 15. IV. 64. Justin, V. 10. In place of *corpore* one ms. has *tempore*; with a marginal note: "Al. *corpore*: numero."

CHAP. XL. *Langobardos*. In the reign of Augustus, the Langobardi dwelt on this side of the Elbe, between Luneburg and Magdeburg. When conquered and driven beyond the Elbe by Tiberius, they occupied that part of the country where are now Prignitz, Ruppın, and part of Middle Marche. They afterwards founded the Lombard kingdom in Italy; which was destroyed A.D. 774. by Charlemagne, who took their king Desiderius, and subdued all Italy.—*Plurimis*. In the ed. of Acidalius, and all subsequent edd. prior to Ernesti, *quod plurimis*. Thus also Passow, Hesse, Walch, &c.—

Præliis et periclitando. Hendiadys for *præliis periclitando*.

Reudigni. These are supposed to have dwelt in part of Mecklenburg and Lawenburg.—*Aviones*. They occupied part of Mecklenburg. They had formerly dwelt on the banks of the Ilmenavia, or *Ava*, in Luneburg.—*Angli*. Inhabitants of what is now part of Holstein and Sleswick; in which tract is still a district called *Angeln*, between Flensburg and Sleswick. In the fifth century, the Angles, in conjunction with the Saxons, migrated into Britain, and perpetuated their name by giving appellation to England.—*Varini*. These, according to Ptolemy, dwelt on the coast from the mouth of the Trava, (*Trave*), to the Varna, (*Warne*), whence, it is supposed, they derived their name.—*Eudoses*. These are said to have occupied the modern Wismar and Rostock; the Suardones, Stralsund, Swedish Pomerania, and part of the Hither Pomerania and of the Uckerane Marche. Eccard, however, supposes these nations were much more widely extended; and that the Eudoses dwelt upon the Oder; the Suardones upon the Warthe; and the Neuthones upon the Netze.

Hertham. This word still exists in the German *erde*, and the English *earth*.

est, Terram matrem colunt, eamque intervenire rebus hominum, invehi populis, arbitrantur. Est in insula Oceani castum nemus, dictatumque in eo vehiculum, veste contectum: attingere uni sacerdoti concessum. Is adesse pen- trali Deam intelligit, vectamque bubus fœminis multa cum veneratione prosequitur. Læti tunc dies, festa loca, quæcumque adventu hospitioque dignatur. Non bella ineunt, non arma sumunt; clausum omne ferrum: pax et quies tunc tantum nota, tunc tantum amata, donec idem sacerdos satiatam conversatione mortalium Deam templo reddat: mox vehiculum et vestes, et, si credere velis, numen ipsum secreto lacu abluitur. Servi ministrant, quos statim idem lacus haurit. Arcanus hinc terror, sanctaque ignorantia, quid sit illud, quod tantum perituri vident.

XLI. Et hæc quidem pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniæ porrigitur. Propior (ut, quo modo paulo ante Rhenum, sic nunc Danubium sequar) Hermundurorum

Insula Oceani. This is now generally supposed to be Rugia, or *Rugen*, in the Baltic Sea. In the wood of Stubnitz, in this island, there is a lofty rock, and a deep circular lake at the foot of it. The former is to this day called "the rock of Hertha."—*Castum*. Cluverius would read *sacrum*; Freinshem *vastum*. Comp. Horace, Od. I. 12. 60. and Tibullus, II. 1. 18.

Multa cum veneratione. So "multo cum fletu," Ann. I. 4. "plurimis cum lacrymis," I. 49."

Quæcumque adventu. "Whatever places she condescends to honour with a visit and her company." This Goddess seems to be identical with Cybele of the Phrygians.

Templo. Comp. c. 9. Ann. I. 51. Ovid, Met. V. 278. Lucret. V. 946.

Haurit. "Swallow up." They

are thrown into the lake and drowned, lest they should reveal the mysteries.

CHAP. XLI. *Et hæc quidem pars.* Longolius and some others make this sentence the conclusion of the foregoing chapter.—*In secretiora.* "Is extended to the most remote recesses of Germany."

Propior. "The nearest" to us, in following the course of the Danube.—*Hermundurorum.* These were first settled between the Elbe, the Sala, and Bohemia, where now are Anhalt, Voightland, Saxony, part of Misnia and of Franconia. Afterwards, when the Marcomanni took possession of Bohemia, from which the Boii had been expelled by Maroboduus, the Hermunduri added their settlements to their own, and planted in them the Suevian name, whence is derived the modern appel-

civitas, fida Romanis, eoque solis Germanorum non in ripa commercium, sed penitus, atque in splendidissima Rhætiae provinciae colonia: passim et sine custode transeunt; et cum ceteris gentibus arma modo castraque nostra ostendamus, his domos villasque patefecimus, non concupiscentibus. In Hermunduris Albis oritur, flumen inclytum et notum olim; nunc tantum auditur.

XLII. Juxta Hermunduros Narisci, ac deinde Marco-

lation of that country, *Suabia*.—*Fida Romanis*. Until the time of Marcus Aurelius, when, in conjunction with many other tribes, they entered into the conspiracy of the Marcomanni.—*Eoque solis Germanorum*. Constr. *Eoque solis Germanorum non solum in ripa commercium est, sed etiam penitus, &c.* Comp. Ann. XV. 58. and Corte on Sallust, Jug. X. 4. XXI. 2. Longolius says, *non tam . . . quam potius*. Walther rejects the ellipsis, and understands the passage thus: "Nimirum ceteris Germanis commercium cum Romanis substitit in ripa: non ita Hermunduris, qui non subsistunt in ripa, sed penitus provinciam Romanam intrant."—*In ripa*. On the northern bank of the Danube.—*Penitus*. "In the interior" of the Roman possessions.—*In splendidissima colonia*. Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg*, a famous Roman colony in the province of Rhætia, of which Vindelicia was then a part.

Sine custode. "Without the surveillance of a guard." Comp. Hist. IV. 64.—*Patefecimus*. In the sense of an aorist, which indicates a thing done, and still usual to be done: "we lay open."—*Non concupiscentibus*. "Which they do not covet."

Albis oritur. The source of the Albis, (*Elbe*), is in Bohemia, among the mountains that separate that

country from Silesia. Bohemia was, after the expulsion of the Boians, inhabited by the Marcomanni. It should, however, be remembered, that the Hermundurians served in the army of Maroboduus, in his expedition against the Boians, and were, perhaps, rewarded by an allotment of lands in that part of Bohemia where the Elbe takes its rise. There is a river, called the Egra, (*Eger*), which rises in Suabia, and this, it is supposed by some of the commentators, Tacitus confounded with the source of the Elbe; a river more known by the victories of Drusus and Tiberius, than by any discoveries made by the Romans, since the days of those two commanders.

CHAP. XLII. *Narisci*. The inhabitants of that part of Bavaria which lies between Bohemia and the Danube.—*Ac deinde*. "And next to them dwelt," &c. *Deinde* is used as an adverb of place also in Lucretius, V. 789. So *inde* in Livy, I. 1.—*Marcomanni*. The inhabitants of Bohemia. Before they took possession of Bohemia, they are said to have inhabited the country near the Danube, now called the duchy of Wirttemberg, in the north part of the circle of Suabia. They derived their name from the circumstance of their being settled on the borders of

manni et Quadi agunt. Præcipua Marcomannorum gloria viresque, atque ipsa etiam sedes, pulsus olim Boiis, virtute parta. Nec Narisci Quadive degenerant. Eaque Germaniæ velut frons est, quatenus Danubio peragitur. Marcomannis, Quadisque usque ad nostram memoriam reges manserunt ex gente ipsorum, nobile Marobodui et Tudri genus: jam et externos patiuntur. Sed vis et potentia regibus ex auctoritate Romana: raro armis nostris, sæpius pecunia juvantur; nec minus valent.

XLIII. Retro Marsigni, Gothini, Osi, Burii; terga Marcomannorum Quadorumque claudunt: e quibus Marsigni et Burii sermone cultuque Suevos referunt. Gothinos

Germany, *marc* signifying a frontier, or boundary.—*Quadi*. The inhabitants of Moravia, and of the part of Austria between it and the Danube. Comp. Amm. Marcel. XXIX. 15.

Pulsis olim Boiis. Comp. c. 28.

Eaque Germaniæ. "These three nations form the frontier of Germany, as far as it is bordered by the Danube."—*Peragitur*. Thus in the MSS. and several ancient edd. Walch, Hesse, and Walther read *porrigitur*; Bekker and the Bipont editors, *protegitur*; Lipsius and Gruter, *prætexitur*. Others, *prætenditur*, *peragratur*, *perrigatur*, &c. See Walther's note.

Nobile Marobodui. "Of the noble race of Maroboduus and Tudrus." Comp. Ann. II. 46. II. 63. and Vell. Paterc. II. 108. Of Tudrus, or Tudar, no further information exists at present.—*Externos patiuntur*. Supply *reges*: "They now submit to be governed by kings of foreign birth." Comp. Ann. II. 62. 63. XII. 29. 30.

Sed vis et potentia. "But all the power and influence of these kings is derived from Roman authority."

Raro armis. Claudius was un-

willing to endanger the empire by assisting Vannius against the Hermunduri; and Domitian declined sending auxiliaries to Charimerus, king of the Cherusci, but sent him pecuniary assistance. Συμμαχίας μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχε, χρήματα δὲ ἔλαβε. Comp. Dio, LXVII. 5. 7. LXVIII. 9. Ann. XII. 29.—*Nec minus valent*. Supply *quam si armis nostris adjuti forent*. Thus Passow and Walther. In all the MSS. and all other edd. the words *nec minus valent* form the commencement of the next chapter: but in this case *valent* should be *validi*. Besides the Gothini and Osi, who were tributary, cannot be said to be equally powerful with the Marcomanni and Quadi.

CHAP. XLIII. *Retro*. To the east.—*Marsigni*. These dwelt on the north-east of Bohemia, near the Viadrus, (*Oder*;) in what is now called Glatz, Jagerndorf, and part of Silesia.—*Gothini*. These, also called *Gothuni*, inhabited a part of Silesia and Hungary.—*Osi*. Inhabitants of part of Hungary extending to the Danube.—*Burii*. Βοῦροι and Βοῦρροι, whence Walther con-

Gallica, Osos Pannonica lingua coarguit, non esse Germanos; et quod tributa patiuntur: partem tributorum Sarmatæ, partem Quadi, ut alienigenis imponunt: Gothini, quo magis pudeat, et ferrum effodiunt: omnesque hi populi pauca campestrium, ceterum saltus et vertices montium jugumque insederunt. Dirimit enim scinditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, ultra quod plurimæ gentes agunt: ex quibus latissime patet Lygiorum nomen in plures civitates diffusum. Valentissimas nominasse sufficiet, Arios, Helveconas, Manimos, Elysios, Nahanarvalos. Apud Nahanarvalos antiquæ religionis lucus ostenditur. Præsidet sacerdos muliebri ornatu: sed Deos, interpretatione Romana, Castorem Pollucemque memorant.

jectured *Buri*. These were settled near the Crapac mountains and the sources of the Vistula.

Cultu. Comp. c. 38.—*Referunt.* "Resemble." Comp. c. 20. Virgil. *Æn.* IV. 329. X. 760. Pliny, *Epist.* V. 16.

Osos . . . Germanos. Comp. c. 28.—*Tributa patiuntur.* "Submit to pay tribute."—*Sarmatæ.* Comp. c. 1.

Quo magis pudeat. Since having iron-mines in their own territory, and consequently the means of obtaining arms, they did not deliver themselves from the dominion of their neighbours. Longolius and Brisson think the cause of shame lay in being compelled by their rulers to work in the mines, which office was performed by slaves among the Romans. Comp. *Ptol.* II. 11.

Pauca campestrium. Comp. c. 16. and 44.—*Vertices montium.* *Insidere* is more usually construed with a dative, as in Virgil, *Æn.* VIII. 480. "Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis." Comp. Duker on *Florus*, III. 21. 7. and Grævius on

IV. 7. 6. Scheller observes, that *insido* and *insideo* are often confounded. *Insido* means "to settle in a place, to take possession;" *insideo*, "to be settled in a place, to be in possession."—*Dirimit scinditque.* "Italia scindit in duo promontoria Bruttium et Salentinum," Sallust, *Frag.* cited by Servius on Virgil, *Æn.* III. 400.—*Continuum montium jugum.* The mountains between Moravia, Hungary, Silesia, and Bohemia.—*Agunt.* For *vivunt, habitant.* So the Greeks say βίον ἄγειν, and simply ἄγειν. Comp. c. 19. and 46.—*Lygiorum nomen.* The Lygii inhabited what is now part of Silesia, of the New Marche, of Prussia and Poland on this side of the Vistula.

Arios, Helveconas, &c. These tribes were settled between the Viadrus, (*Oder*), and Vistula, where now are part of Silesia, of Brandenburg and Poland. The Elysii are supposed to have given name to Silesia.

Castorem Pollucemque. Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter and Leda,

Ea vis numini: nomen Alcis: nulla simulacra, nullum peregrinæ superstitionis vestigium: ut fratres tamen, ut juvenes venerantur. Ceterum Aarii super vires, quibus enumeratos paulo ante populos antecedunt, truces, insitæ feritati arte ac tempore lenocinantur: nigra scuta, tincta corpora: atras ad prælia noctes legunt: ipsaque formidine atque umbra feralis exercitus terrorem inferunt, nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum: nam primi in omnibus præliis oculi vincuntur. Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulo jam adductius, quam ceteræ Germanorum gentes, nondum tamen supra libertatem. Protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et

and twin brothers of Helen, were, in storms at sea, invoked by the Romans; who gave those names to the meteoric lights, which, during great tempests, appear like stars on the masts and sails of ships, and are supposed to denote an approaching calm. Comp. Seneca N. Q. I. 1. A kind of religious veneration is said to be still paid to this phenomenon by the French Roman Catholics, under the appellation of *le feu Saint-Elme*, which Dufief translates "Jack o' the lantern." — *Alcis*. Scheller makes this the dative of *Alci, orum*. In the reading of Lipsius, *ejus numinis nomen Alcis*, it might be a nominative. Some derive this name from the Slavonic word *holcz*, "a boy," in the plural *holczy*, "boys;" others from the German *elk*, "strength." — *Venerantur*. "The Nahancarvali worship them under the character of brothers."

Super vires. I. e. *præter vires*: "In addition to their strength, are fierce," &c. Comp. Ann. I. 57. Some translate, "fierce beyond their strength." — *Enumeratos*. The Mar-signi, Gothini, &c. — *Lenocinantur*.

"Promote." Comp. Dial. de Or. c. 6. Quintil. V. 12. 17. — *Arte ac tempore*. This he explains in the words which immediately follow: *nigra scuta, tincta corpora, &c.* Comp. Cæsar, B. G. V. 14. Pliny, N. H. XXII. 1. — *Umbra feralis*. "With the gloomy aspect of the ghastly army." "*Feralis*, perhaps *infernal, hellish*." Scheller.

Trans Lygios. "Beyond the Lygii dwelt the Gothones under a royal government." "*Regnari*, regio imperio teneri, βασιλεύεσθαι." *Bötticher*. Comp. Ann. XIII. 54. Hist. I. 16. — *Gothones*. Γόθωνες, Ptolemy, V. 5. These were the inhabitants of the tract now called Further Pomerania, the New Marche, and the western part of Poland. They were a different people from the Goths. — *Paulo jam adductius*. "At present somewhat more strictly:" a metaphor from drawing a tight rein. "*Adducere lorum*" occurs in Livy, IX. 10. "*adducere habenas*," in Cicero, Amic. c. 13.

Protinus deinde. "Immediately adjoining are the Rugii and Lemovii on the sea coast." — *Rugii*.

Lemovii: omniumque harum gentium insigne, rotunda scuta, breves gladii, et erga reges obsequium.

XLIV. Suionum hinc civitates, ipso in Oceano, præter viros armaque classibus valent: forma navium eo differt, quod utrimque prora paratam semper appulsui frontem agit: nec velis ministrantur, nec remos in ordinem lateribus adjungunt. Solutum, ut in quibusdam fluminum, et mutabile, ut res poscit, hinc vel illinc remigium. Est apud illos et opibus honos: eoque unus imperitat, nullis

These were settled on the shore of the Baltic, where now are Colburg, Cassubia, and Further Pomerania. Their name is still preserved in the town of Rugenwald, and isle of Rugen.—*Lemovii*. These were also settlers on the Baltic, about the modern Stolpe, Dantzig, and Lawenburg. The Heruli appear afterwards to have occupied the settlements of the Lemovii. Of these last no further mention occurs; but the Heruli made themselves famous throughout Europe and Asia, and were the first of the Germans who founded a kingdom in Italy under Odoacer.

CHAP. XLIV. *Suionum*. The Suiones were the ancient inhabitants of Sweden and of the Danish islands of Funen, Langland, Zeeland, Laland, &c. From them and the Cimbri were derived the Normans, who, after spreading terror through various parts of the empire, at last seized upon the fertile province of Normandy in France. The names of Goths, Visigoths, and Ostrogoths, became still more famous, being the nations who accomplished the ruin of the Roman empire.—*Ipsa in Oceano*. In the Baltic Sea. Scandinavia, the ancient name of Norway and Sweden, was supposed by the an-

cients to be an immense island. Comp. c. 1. Pliny, N. H. IV. 13.—*Classibus valent*. Their naval power continued so great that they had the glory of framing the nautical code, the laws of which were first written at Wisby, the capital of the isle of Gothland, in the eleventh century.

Differt. Differs from that of the Roman vessels.—*Utrunque prora*. "A prow at both ends shows a front always ready for going ashore," i. e. without turning. This is exactly the make of the Indian canoes, which, however, are generally worked with sails as well as oars.

Nec velis ministrantur. "And they are not worked by sails." Thus in all the mss. and ancient edd. The Biont editors, Oberlin, Bekker, Walch, and Walther read *ministrant*, from a conjecture of Lipsius, on account of the particles *nec . . . nec*, and the active verb *adjungunt*, which follows. The expression *velis ministrare* is supported by good authority: Virgil, *Æn.* VI. 302. "Ipse ratem conto subjigit velisque ministrat." Hence Val. Flac. III. 38. "Ipse ratem vento stellisque ministrat;" and Lucan, III. 691. "Tela legunt dejecta mari, ratibusque ministrant."

Est apud illos. "With these great respect is paid even to wealth."

jam exceptionibus, non precario jure parendi: nec arma, ut apud ceteros Germanos, in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode et quidem servo, quia subitos hostium incursus prohibet Oceanus, otiosa porro armatorum manus facile lasciviunt: enimvero neque nobilem, neque ingenuum, ne libertinum quidem armis præponere regia utilitas est.

XLV. Trans Suionas aliud mare pigrum, ac prope immotum, quo cingi cludique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis jam Solis fulgor in ortus edurat, adeo clarus, ut sidera hebetet. Sonum insuper audiri, formasque Deorum, et radios capitis aspici persuasio adjicit. Illuc usque, et fama vera, tantum natura. Ergo

This alludes to what is said respecting other German tribes in c. 5. Comp. c. 15.—*Nullis jam exceptionibus*. Wholly without any limitation—absolutely—and with an independent—inherent—right of obedience,” i.e. of enforcing obedience. *Precarius* properly signifies “that which is obtained by prayer,” and consequently “dependent” on the will of another.—*Parendi*. In a passive sense, “of being obeyed.” Comp. Zumpt, L. Gr. §. 80. note 2. Breui on Nepos, Att. c. 9. and Perizonius on Sanct. Min. III. 8. p. 451.

Et quidem servo. “And he too a slave.” Comp. c. 25., where a reason will be found for this.

Otiosa porro. “Besides an unemployed band of armed men readily becomes licentious.” *Otiosa* is the reading of all the mss. and early edd. *Otiosæ* Ernesti, Brotier, Lallemand, Oberlin, and Bekker. *Manus* here is a noun of multitude.

Enimvero neque nobilem. “In truth, it is the policy of arbitrary power not to entrust the custody of arms,” &c.

CHAP. XLV. *Aliud mare pigrum*. Some think the Frozen Ocean is

meant; others, the northern extremity of the Baltic Sea, and of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, which are so frozen over in winter as to be innavigable.—*In ortus edurat*. Comp. Pliny, N. H. II. 13. This is accounted for on astronomical principles. See the article *Twilight* in Leadbetter's *Astronomy*, Vol. I. p. 60.

Sonum insuper audiri. “Credulity moreover adds that a sound is heard,” &c. Two mss. with some old edd. have *emergentis audiri*; whence Lipsius conjectured *se mergentis*, and Colerus *immergentis*, agreeably to the common notion entertained by the ancients, that the setting of the sun in the ocean was attended with a hissing noise, like that of red-hot iron quenched in water. Comp. Juvenal, XIV. 280. Val. Flac. II. 36. Statius, Sylv. II. 7. 26.—*Formasque Deorum*. The forms of Phæbus and his horses. “*Formas Deorum accipe pro formas divinas*.” Walther. Colerus conjectured *formas equorum*. The Bipont editors think this relates to the Aurora Borealis, citing Pliny, N. H. II. 3.

Illuc usque. “Thus far only nature extends, as fame truly reports.”

jam dextro Suevici maris littore Æstyorum gentes alluntur: quibus ritus habitusque Suevorum, lingua Britannicæ propior. Matrem Deum venerantur: insigne superstitionis, formas aprorum gestant. Id pro armis omnique tutela: securum Deæ cultorem etiam inter hostes præstat. Rarus ferri, frequens fustium usus. Frumenta ceterosque fructus patientius, quam pro solita Germanorum inertia, laborant. Sed et mare scrutantur; ac soli omnium succinum, quod ipsi Glesum vocant, inter vada atque in ipso littore legunt. Nec, quæ natura, quæve ratio gignit, ut barbaris, quæsitum compertumve. Diu quinetiam inter cetera ejectamenta maris jacebat, donec luxuria nostra dedit nomen: ipsis in nullo usu; rude legitur, informe

Comp. Q. Curtius, ix. 9. 4. For the various alterations and contortions of this passage see Walther.

Suevici maris. "Of the Baltic Sea." — *Lingua Britannicæ.* They spoke a Scythico-Celtic dialect, which long before that period prevailed in Britain also.

Matrem Deum. Hertha. Comp. c. 40. and Mallet's Introduction to the History of Denmark. — *Formas aprorum.* Amulets of metal, stone, wood, &c. Many vestiges of this superstition remain to this day in Sweden. There the peasants, in the month of February, the season formerly sacred to Freia, make little images of boars in paste, which they apply to various superstitious uses. A figure of a *Mater Deum* with the boar is given by Mr. Pennant in his Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 268. engraved from a stone found at the great station at Netherby in Cumberland.

Frumenta ceterosque. Supply *quod ad*: "With respect to corn," i.e. with respect to the cultivation of corn,

"and other fruits, they labour with more industry than one would expect from the usual indolence of Germans." Walther takes *laborare* transitively in this passage, citing Quintil. XII. 6. 5. Stat. Theb. III. and Spalding on Quintil. III. 3. 6.

Glesum. Glessum in Pliny, N. H. XXXVII. 3. It is so named from its transparency. "Glass" is called *glas* by the Germans. — *In ipso littore.* The Prussian amber is collected on the shores of the Baltic. Much amber is also found washed out of the clay cliffs of Holderness. See Pennant's Tour, p. 16.

Nec, quæ natura. *Nec* for *sed non*: "But, as being barbarians, they have neither inquired into, nor discovered the nature or process of its production." Some incorrectly read *gignat*. Comp. Cicero, Off. I. 7. N. D. II. 7. — *Jacebat.* "Lay disregarded." The Guttones, who formerly inhabited that coast, used it as fuel, and sold it for that purpose to the neighbouring Teutones. The Romans, on the contrary, manufactured it into various

perfertur, pretiumque mirantes accipiunt. Succum tamen arborum esse intelligas, quia terrena quædam atque etiam volueria animalia plerumque interlucent, quæ implicata humore, mox durescente materia, cluduntur. Fœcundiora igitur nemora lucosque, sicut Orientis secretis, ubi thura balsamaque sudantur, ita Occidentis insulis terrisque inesse crediderim, quæ vicini Solis radiis expressa atque liquentia in proximum mare labuntur, ac vi tempestatum in adversa littora exundant. Si naturam succini admoto igne tentes, in modum tedæ accenditur, alitque flammam pinguem et olentem; mox ut in picem resinamve lentescit. Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur. Cetera similes, uno differunt, quod fœmina dominatur: in tantum non modo a libertate, sed etiam a servitute degenerant. Hic Sueviæ finis.

articles of ornament and luxury. Comp. Pliny, N. H. XXXVII. 3. Claudian, Rapt. P. I. 154.

Succum tamen arborum. So Pliny, l. c. "Amber is now in general looked upon as a fossil bitumen, since mines of it have been found in Prussia, where it is dug in considerable quantity. It is difficult, however, to conceive how the insects which are almost universally found in it should get there, if it had always been a subterranean substance. For a particular account of its nature, and the methods of procuring it, see Neumann's Chymistry." *Aikin.* — *Quæ implicata.* "At circumferuntur quoque lacerti, aliaque majora animalia succino implicata, non naturæ lusu, sed circulatorum fraudibus." *Brotier.* — *Cluduntur.* Comp. Hist. I. 33. Curtius, VI. 16. Quintil. VII. 2. 44.

Fœcundiora igitur. "For this reason, I am inclined to believe, that, as in the secret recesses of the east,

where frankincense and balsams exude, so the more fruitful woods and groves exist also in the islands and countries of the west, producing gums, which," &c. — *Sudantur.* "Sudata ligno thura," Ovid, Met. X. 308. — *Quæ vicini.* "Quæ ad nemora lucosque referre, uti solent interpretes absurdum est. Intelligit e nemoribus lucisque occidentis etiam sudari quædam, eaque dicit vicini solis radiis expressa atque liquentia in proximum mare labi." *Walther.* — *In adversa littora.* "Are washed on the opposite shore."

Sitonum gentes. "The tribes of the Sitones are contiguous to the Suiones" on the north. These, according to Brotier, were the ancient inhabitants of Norway.

Cetera. "In other respects." Comp. c. 17. & 29. — *In tantum.* "To such a degree" — so very much. Comp. Ruhnken on Vell. Paterc. I. 9.

XLVI. Peucinatorum, Venedorumque, et Fennorum nationes Germanis an Sarmatis ascribam dubito: quanquam Peucini, quos quidam Bastarnas vocant, sermone, cultu, sede, ac domiciliis, ut Germani agunt: sordes omnium ac torpor procerum connubiis mixtis nonnihil in Sarmatarum habitum fœdantur. Venedi multum ex moribus traxerunt. Nam quicquid inter Peucinos Fennosque sylvarum ac montium erigitur, latrociniis pererrant. Hi tamen inter Germanos potius referuntur, quia et domos figunt, et scuta gestant, et pedum usu ac pernecitate gaudent; quæ

CHAP. XLVI. *Germanis an Sarmatis.* The Vistula, (*Weissel*), was the eastern boundary of Germany; and all to the east of that river was Sarmatia. These tribes, therefore, were properly inhabitants of Sarmatia, although of German origin.

Peucini. Pliny, N. H. IV. 14. 28. reckons these among the tribes of Germany. They occupied the extensive tract from the source of the Vistula to the Alpes Bastarnicæ, or *Carpathian mountains*. From Strabo, VII. 2. 17. it appears that the Peucini inhabited the country about the mouths of the Danube, and particularly the island Peuce, (*Piczina*), formed by the two principal arms of the river. This insulated land took its name from *πέυκη*, a *pine-tree*, with which kind of timber it abounded.—*Agunt.* Comp. c. 43.

Sordes omnium. This is a correction of the preceding sentence: "But the filthy habits of all the Peucini, and the laziness of their chiefs, are somewhat further debased by the manners of the Sarmatians, in consequence of their intermarriages with that people." In most edd. a colon is put after *torpor*; the Bipont editors, Oberlin, Passow, and Hesse,

place it after *procerum*. Comp. c. 4. 14.

Venedi. The Venedi dwelt on the eastern bank of the Vistula, and extended beyond the Peucini and Bastarnæ as far as the Baltic Sea; where is the *Sinus Venedicus*, now the *Gulf of Dantzig*. Their name is also preserved in *Wenden*, a part of Livonia. When the German nations made their irruption into Italy, France, and Spain, the Venedi, also called Winedi, occupied their vacant settlements between the Vistula and Elbe. Afterwards they crossed the Danube, and seized Dalmatia, Illyricum, Istria, Carniola, and the Noric Alps. A part of Carniola still retains the name of *Windismarck*, derived from them. This people, on account of their nobility and renown, were called Slavi; and their language, the Sclavonian, still prevails throughout a vast tract of country. — *Multum ex moribus.* "Has assumed much of the character of the Sarmatians."

Quicquid sylvarum. Comp. c. 43.

Domos figunt. "Have fixed habitations." Comp. Ann. XIII. 54. Juvenal, III. 2. The Peucini and Venedi did not wander about like the

omnia diversa Sarmatis sunt, in plastro equoque viventibus. Fennis mira feritas, fœda paupertas: non arma, non equi, non penates: victui herba, vestitui pelles, cubile humus: sola in sagittis spes, quas, inopia ferri, ossibus asperant. Idemque venatus viros pariter ac fœminas alit. Passim enim comitantur, partemque prœdæ petunt. Nec aliud infantibus ferarum imbriumque suffugium, quam ut in aliquo ramorum nexu contegantur: huc redeunt juvenes, hoc senum receptaculum. Sed beatius arbitrantur, quam ingemere agris, illaborare domibus, suas alienasque fortunas spe metuque versare. Securi adversus homines, securi adversus Deos, rem difficillimam assecuti sunt, ut illis ne voto quidem opus esset. Cetera jam fabulosa:

Sarmatians, who dwelt in waggons. Ernesti reads *domos fingunt*, with the MSS., and he is followed by almost all the modern edd.—*Equoque*. "And on horseback." This is still the manner of living of the successors of the Sarmatians, the *Nogai Tartars*.

Fennis. The inhabitants of Finland. Their country is called *Eningia* by Pliny, N. H. IV. 13.; but Harduin thinks this should be *Finningia*.—*Victui herba*. He meant to say that their vegetable food consisted of wild herbs. Comp. c. 23.—*Ossibus asperant*. "Point with bones." The inhabitants of New Holland and the Esquimaux Indians also head their arrows with bones, chiefly fish-bones.

Comitantur. So Virgil, *Æn.* III. 660.

Ferarum imbriumque suffugium. Comp. Ann. IV. 66. Seneca de Ira, I. 11. 2., writes "*suffugia adversus cœli rigorem*."

Ingemere agris. "To toil at the

plough."—*Illaborare domibus*. "To labour in erecting houses." "In domibus laborare," Bötticher. The Delphin editor understands it in the same way. This verb is found only in Tacitus.—*Suas alienasque*. "To be engaged in their own and other men's fortunes with hope and fear." "The defence of their own property, or the seizing that of others." Gordon. "*Fortunas alienas intellige pecuniam fœnori ab aliis sumtam*." Walther.

Securi adversus. "Secure against the designs of men; secure against the anger of the Gods." "Nullius, nec hominis, nec Dei timor," Seneca, Epist. XVI. *Securus* properly signifies "unconcerned:" hence, "without apprehension."—*Ut illis*. "So that they have no need even of a wish," i. e. that they have not even a wish to be gratified. "Quia natura minimum petit," Seneca, *ibid.* "Cum vi quadam effertur illis, non aliis mortalibus," Bötticher.

Cetera jam fabulosa. Comp. Gel-

Hellusios et Oxionas ora hominum vultusque, corpora atque artus ferarum gerere: quod ego, ut incompetum, in medium relinquam.

lius, N. A. IX. 4. Mela, III. 6. Cæsar, B. G. IV. 10.—*Hellusios et Oxionas*. The people of Lapland, who were rudely clad in the skins of wild beasts, and made a strange appearance.—*In medium relinquam*. Thus in all the mss. Comp. Corte on Sal-

lust, Cat. c. 19. “Zeugma inest in h. l. ubi *in* præpositio cum accus. conjuncta ablativum simul complectitur: *in medium relinquam*, i. e. in dubium vocatum relinquam in medio.” *Bötticher*.